

# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOLUME XV.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1918

NUMBER 19.

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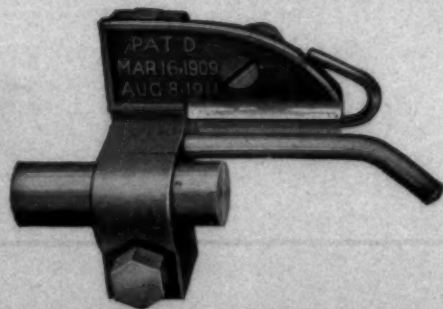
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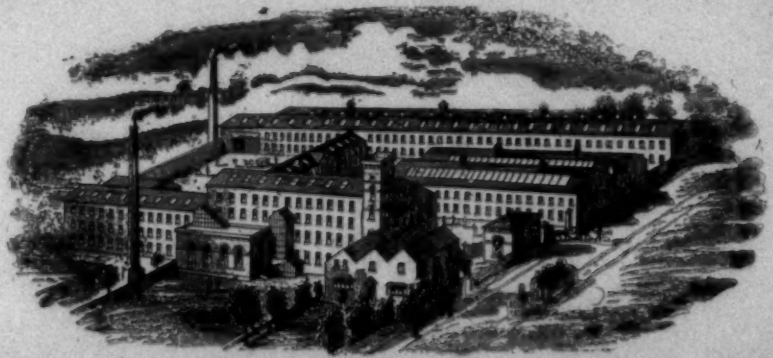
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# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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VOLUME XV.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1918

NUMBER 19

## Address of President J. L. Patterson

Before North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers Association at Asheville, N. C.

The past year has been, I feel confident, a very strenuous one for all of us. With our country engaged in the most colossal war in all history, the transition from a peace to war basis has necessarily disorganized business greatly, and practically all precedents have been cast aside. To enumerate in detail all the problems which have confronted the officers and committees of your association during the year would weary you, and therefore I will attempt to give you merely a synopsis of them.

Only July 16th the executive committee with quite a number of other members met in Charlotte to consider the proposed federal tax bill. After a free and lengthy discussion it was the sense of the meeting that the bill as proposed was unjust to our industry. A resolution was passed to the effect that the Government was welcome to all of the profits of our industry if necessary to carry the war to a successful conclusion, but whatever percentage of our profits were taxed the same should apply to each and every kind of industry. In other words we only asked for fair treatment. A mass with freight allowance. There was of the State was called for the purpose of a frank and open discussion of the question. This meeting was finally abandoned after assurances that the tax bill would be amended before being submitted for passage.

On July 24th a number of members attended the hearing in Washington, D. C., on the regulations in connection with the administration of the Keating-Owen child labor law. The legislative and labor committees were in charge of the association's interest at this hearing.

On August 29th the president of the association and other members attended an important conference in New York called by the National Industrial Conference Board to discuss the labor situation in relation to national defense. During September, October, November and December the officers and committees were active in furnishing data of different kinds to the Council of National Defense—conducting a vigorous and successful membership campaign—securing shipments of coal for mills in the Piedmont section, and successfully stopping the wholesale confiscation of coal by the Southern Railway.

The executive committee met in Charlotte on December 13th and discussed several important matters, such as coal supply, uniform freight allowance, labor supply, etc.

On January 26th, 1918, the semi-annual meeting of the association was held in Greensboro, N. C. The main business of this meeting was the discussion as to whether mills should sell goods f. o. b. mills or with freight allowance. There was a larger attendance, more enthusiasm shown and a freer discussion by those present than at any mid-year meeting ever held by the association. A motion was finally passed to the effect that all the yarn mills sell their product f. o. b. mills, with no freight allowance, and that the cloth mills allow freight, if they so desired, not to exceed 45 cents per hundred pounds. This was, it seems to me, a wise move on the part of the association, but for lack of united action I fear it has not proved to be of the value it should.

On March 23rd the executive committee met in Charlotte and discussed a number of pertinent questions. A motion was passed to the effect that all members be requested to become limit members of the War Savings Stamp Campaign by buying \$1,000.00 worth of stamps, and to encourage this campaign by becoming selling agents for these stamps. At this meeting the place for the next annual convention was decided upon, Asheville being chosen.

The committees of the association have during the year done splendid work.

As no session of the legislature occurred during the year the legislative committee did not have much to do. The chairman of that committee, however, being chairman of the executive committee of the Southern Cotton Manufacturers, selected for testing the constitutionality of the Keating-Owen Child Labor Bill, worked industriously and faithfully on the proposition, and the recent decision of the Supreme Court, declaring that law unconstitutional, shows the result of that committee's efforts.

The traffic and coal buying committee was busy throughout the year and accomplished a great deal. The last work of this committee in securing the services of Mr. L. A.

Snead, formerly assistant fuel administrator of the United States, to represent all members of the association willing to enter an agreement to pay the cost of Mr. Snead's services on an equitable basis, will prove to be I believe a very valuable move in the face of the exceedingly complex and uncertain situation confronting the mills as to getting an adequate supply of coal during this coal year. I sincerely trust this coal arrangement will be the means of convincing not only those mills which are members of the association, but also those which are not, of the value of co-operation in all matters affecting the general interest of our industry as a whole, and will also be the means of the association getting a greatly increased membership. To Mr. E. C. Dwelle, chairman of the traffic and coal buying committee, is certainly due the thanks of the entire association for his untiring efforts in behalf of the interest of each and every one of its members.

The committee on commerce and labor has not had a great deal to do during the year, but what has been entrusted to the care of that committee has been looked after with fidelity, intelligence and good judgment.

The membership committee has been very active, and the increase in membership under its direction has been very gratifying. From June 7th, 1917, to June 1st, 1918, membership in the association increased to the extent of 450,830 spindles and 14 knitting mills, making the membership on the latter date representative of 3,073,200 spindles, or 67 per cent of all the spindles in the State. In addition to this spindleage 32 knitting mills are members of the association. If all of the mill organizations, having representation in the association, included all the spindles in their several groups, the percentage of spindleage would be increased approximately 13 per cent, which would represent 80 per cent of all the spindles in the State in the association. This matter was referred to at the semi-annual convention of the association, and bears repeating. It has always appeared to me that if one mill in a group of mills controlled by the same interests, is entered as a member of the association, each and every other mill in the group should also be en-

tered, as they naturally receive the same benefits of the association's activities as the mills, the spindleage of which are actually entered as members, and on which they pay small yearly dues. I confidently expect to see the time when the manufacturers of the State will realize that the small dues necessary for conducting the work of the association are insignificant compared with the benefits derived, and that every spindle of every mill group in the State will be entered in the membership list. I also confidently expect to see before this war is over, that the mills of the State will realize the necessity of united action and thorough co-operation in all matters pertaining to the general interests of the industry to such an extent that the mills comprising at least 95 per cent of all the spindles in the State will be enrolled as members.

The audit and finance committee has done its work throughout the year as usual in a most acceptable manner.

I wish here to thank each and every one of the chairmen and members of the standing committees for their full co-operation and efforts throughout the year, and also to commend our secretary for his efforts.

In reviewing the many problems that have confronted the members of our association during the past year I wish to group them under the following headings: "Market Conditions," "Legislation," "Coal," "Supplies," and "Labor."

Market Conditions—The continued large domestic requirements, due to constant employment and high wages, together with greatly increased exports, and enormous Government requirements, have caused a market condition throughout the year of a wild nature. Those having product for spot or prompt shipment have been able to get almost any price asked. This has not been the case with all mills, and a very unhealthy situation has been the result. The large profits of the more fortunate mills have been accepted by public opinion as reflecting average conditions, and a howl was started for Government control. This public demand will result in some kind of control, and I believe the market from now on will be

(Continued on page 6.)



### Meeting of Cotton Manufacturers Association of North Carolina.

The annual meeting of the Cotton Manufacturers Association of North Carolina was called to order by President Jno. L. Patterson at 10 A. M., July 5th, at the Battery Park Hotel, Asheville, N. C.

The first address was by W. M. Hendren of Winston-Salem, N. C., on "Legal Phases of Child Labor Legislation." Mr. Hendren was one of the attorneys who assisted in having the Keating Bill declared unconstitutional and he pointed out not only the legal phases of that law but of numerous bills that had been introduced in Congress since the Keating Law was held unconstitutional.

The other address was by Mr. Smead, formerly of the Fuel Administration but now employed as fuel expert by a number of North Carolina mills. Mr. Smead dealt in a very interesting manner with the problem of a supply of coal for the mills.

At the Friday afternoon session Judge Jeter C. Pritchard delivered a very able patriotic address.

At 9 p. m. Friday night an interesting executive session was held, which dealt with the fuel and labor problems.

#### Saturday Morning.

The Saturday morning session was called to order at 10:30 by President Patterson.

Gov. Bickett of North Carolina delivered an address dealing with patriotic and general subjects.

P. P. Claxton, Director of U. S. Department of Education, delivered an address dealing with the necessity of education in mill villages. Meeting went into executive session.

Reports of the secretary and treasurer and the various standing committees were read and approved. Numerous resolutions were read, among which the following was the most important:

"Whereas the North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association is on record as advocating the passage of a 12-year compulsory school law, which is now in effect, and has previously recommended that the age limit for compulsory education should be raised to 14 years;

"Now, therefore, this association respectfully urges the next General Assembly to enact a law in accordance with the subject matter of this resolution, and in this connection suggests the wisdom of manual training for boys, and domestic science for girls, and that it is the sense of the association that the school term may be made six months instead of four.

"Resolved, further, That it is the sense of the association, now in session in the city of Asheville, that no boy or girl under 14 years of age shall be employed or worked in any factory or manufacturing establishment in this State; and that no boy or girl under 16 shall be employed or worked in any mill, factory, or manufacturing establishment in this State, between the hours of 9:30 p. m. and 6 a. m.

"That we respectfully request the next General Assembly of North Carolina to enact such law as will

regulate the working of boys and girls in our State as herein set forth, and that said law shall contain such provisions as are necessary to enforce and make effective said law."

The election of officers resulted as follows: President A. J. Draper, Charlotte, N. C.; first vice president, A. M. Dixon, Gastonia, N. C.; second vice president, T. C. Leak, Rockingham, N. C.; third vice president, A. H. Bahnson, Winston-Salem, N. C.; secretary and treasurer, Hunter Marshall, Jr., Charlotte, N. C.

### John Mercer Again Behind the Bars.

John Mercer, the well-known labor agitator, who was arrested and tried at Charlotte, N. C., on the charge of distributing pamphlets tending to disrupt labor conditions and who left some months since in spite of the \$1,000 bond he was under for his appearance at the next term of federal court, has been arrested at Utica, N. Y., and brought back to North Carolina, being lodged in the county jail at Greensboro. This information has come to the United States authorities at Charlotte, N. C., together with the information that he was about to publish another pamphlet in Utica of the same tenor as the one he published at Charlotte, which was regarded as little short of seditious.

When appearing for his first trial, John Mercer was caught attempting to tamper with the jury and fined \$50.

### Enjoin Labor Agitator.

Atlanta.—Judge J. T. Pendleton, in the motion division of the Superior Court, of Atlanta, Ga., Friday issued an injunction against J. A. Callan, labor organizer, now out on \$1,500 bond, pending trial on the charges that he had explosives, maps and other material in his possession in Columbus, Ga., which the Government believes shows he is an enemy of the United States.

An injunction was also issued against former employees of the Exposition Cotton Mills, to prevent the defendants from picketing the ways leading to the property of the Exposition Cotton Mills, and also to prevent them from intimidating, or employing other illegal and unlawful means of inducing the employees of the plant to abandon their work which will seriously impede and hamper the output of the mills. They have been assisted by Callan, it is said.

The petition of the cotton mills sets out that between 70 and 80 per cent of the material and product that has been and is now being produced by the mills when they are operating at full capacity is for the Government.

### Elliott Springs Gets His First Hun.

Elliott Springs, son of Leroy Springs of Lancaster, S. C., joined the U. S. aviation forces at the beginning of the war and became such an expert that he has been used as an instructor in England.

Recently he was transferred to the fighting forces in France and

the report comes that he has sent down his first German plane. We understand that in order to be rated as an ace a man must have a record of five German planes and we hope that Elliott Springs will soon reach that point and go far beyond.

In common with every mill man in the South we hope for his safety and success.

### Wymojo Yarn Mill Gives Big Bonus.

Rock Hill, S. C.—The Fourth of July present of the management of the Wymojo Yarn Mill to the employees was the substantial bonus, equalling five per cent of their net earnings this year. Something like \$1,200 was thusly distributed and the presentation exercises were most enthusiastic. The operatives of the Wymojo village, there are only 110 of them, in the recent war stamp drive won the flag offered by the three local banks to the operatives of the manufacturing plant subscribing the largest per cent. The subscription at this mill was over \$25,000, or about \$192 per capita. This total was nearly twice that of plants employing twice as many operatives and this fact made both operatives and management happy.

The Wymojo village has been renovated and now sewerage is being installed in each house. When the improvements now under way are completed the village will be among the most modern in the state. As the material made at this mill is utilized in making goods for the government, and as there are rush orders ahead, the operatives voted to continue work July 4, despite the fact that they could have a holiday if desired. They stated they could express their appreciation in no better way than by turning out the largest possible amount of material for use in making clothes for the soldiers.

### Salisbury Mill Boy Drowns.

Salisbury, N. C.—Walter Lee Hopkins, aged 23, was drowned July 4th while in bathing with a party of friends at South river, nine miles from Salisbury. He stepped off of a rock in water too deep for him and came near drowning a companion who went to his assistance. The companion, however, was able to break away and went for help. A diver soon recovered the body of young Hopkins, but it was impossible to resuscitate him. Hopkins was a son of J. F. Hopkins and was a weaver in the Salisbury cotton mills.

### Favorable Report on Penitentiary Project.

Washington, D. C.—A favorable report, with minor amendments, was Friday made by the senate judiciary committee in the house bill providing for the equipment of the federal penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., for the manufacture of cotton fabrics and other cloth to be sold to the war and naval departments. The measure provides an appropriation of \$650,000 for the purchase of machinery.

### Family Poisoned by Flour at Proximity.

Greensboro, N. C.—One whole family at Proximity Mill village called in physicians yesterday for a case of poisoning. The family consisted of a Mrs. Wilson and her daughter, Mrs. Morgan, and Mrs. Morgan's two children, and Mrs. Wilson's son and his wife.

About Monday four of this family were taken sick, the illness expressing itself in a swollen body, especially noticeable about the face. On Thursday the other two members of this family were in the same condition. Their food was examined and it was found that the flour which they had been using seemed to be full of black sediment. It is not known where the flour came from originally, though it was bought from the store at the mill village. There is no suggestion of intentional poisoning, although Dr. Jones, the county physician, who was called out, said that he would take it up with the federal authorities and make investigations. The last report had it that none of the family was in a serious condition.

### Mack Sherard Promoted.

Mr. Mack Sherard, who has been superintendent of the Caroleen Mills, in North Carolina, has been made vice president and general manager of the Whitmire Mills, and will move back to South Carolina very soon.

Mr. Sherard is recognized as being one of the best mill men in the south, and was for many years superintendent of the Williamston Mill. His friends will be glad that he is returning to his native state. —(Anderson (S. C.) Mail.

### Associations of Closed-Down German Factories.

The Association of Closed-Down Cotton Weaving Factories in Germany, founded in March, with its headquarters in Dresden, informs the Munchner Neueste Nachrichten that it has been joined by very many concerns, including the most important of those affected. The association aims at securing for the closed-down factories a representation proportionate to their number and importance in the war economic organs, so that questions affecting their whole existence shall not be decided exclusively under the influence of the concerns not closed down. The association further demands that in the removal of important business equipment consideration shall be paid to the vital necessities of closed-down concerns, and that the question of indemnification shall be settled on principles different from those now in force and corresponding with the demands of equity.

A Union of Closed-Down Cotton Weaving Factories has been established at Munchen-Gladbach, which has already been joined by 50 factories in the district. The object of this union is to safeguard the interests of its members, both now and during the period of transition.





## "Stands the Gaff" of War Production

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**Report of President.**

(Continued from page 3.)

more stable, and hope for no worse effect.

**Legislation.**—The Supreme Court decision, declaring the Keating-Owen Child Labor Bill unconstitutional, will prove to be one of the most far-reaching decisions ever handed down by that court, not only as it effects this particular piece of legislation, but for the effect it will have in blocking other Federal legislation that would unquestionably have been passed in time, based on the same principle. It was a distinct victory for State rights, and its effect should be of unending value to the entire nation.

Our association has put itself on record at several times in the past as favoring State legislation safeguarding the health and morals of the children, based on the co-operation of the authorities of the State in training and educating the children up to the age limit at which they are allowed to work in industries. I hope this convention will see to reiterate by the passage of a strong resolution the same position which it has taken for several years past. Legislation to safeguard the interest of the young up to a reasonable age is unquestionably necessary, but at the same time unless the State provides educational facilities, and enforces compulsory school attendance up to the working age, thus occupying the minds and the time of the children until they reach the age at which they are allowed to work, it is much better that they be permitted to work at a younger age. The State should not only provide school facilities for six months of the year (as required, but not done under the present law), but facilities should be provided, and compulsory attendance be enforced for some form of training for twelve months in the year, and the children of our State, especially in the cotton mill villages, will not be treated as they should until this is done.

**Coal.**—In reviewing the coal situation briefly, I think a terrible mistake was made last summer by the Government in suggesting that purchases of coal be delayed, awaiting the time when the Government would fix prices. In consequence coal mines and railway equipment were not operated and utilized to the greatest extent during the summer months.

That was the time in prices of the lower grades, and when every ton of coal should have been mined and delivered that all grades of waste. This has brought about an unfortunate and rather deplorable condition, as the sensible and desirable thing to be done at this time, when the world is so badly in need of cotton and cotton products, is to have conditions such that every part of the cotton crop can be utilized to the utmost advantage. It is encouraging to note that the Government officials are at last allowing less rigid specifications on certain heavy grades.

In the absence of sudden and decisive peace measures, and with at least some degree of Government control of prices of both raw materials and finished products, it is reasonable to expect a steadier market during the next twelve months. I will not even venture a prediction as to the level of prices for the future.

**Supplies.**—The question of supplies has been one to worry the most careful student of his business. Not only have prices gone up by leaps and bounds, but the question of being able to get what you really need has been a perplexing one, and will be a much more perplexing one from now on. The volume of supplies necessary for keeping a plant in constant operation has been double what they were previously, and the investment therein has grown to be quite an item. The depreciation in value of supply stocks, as well as stocks of all kinds, is one that will have to be reckoned with when the war is over.

**Cotton.**—The unexpected has happened in the cotton market almost continuously for twelve months. The trend of prices has followed the willingness of buyers to buy, and the position has apparently had little weight in determining prices. Speculation and war news have played strong hands at times, causing wide fluctuations, but the factors of strength that have held prices at a high level have been: first the attitude of buyers to pay almost any price in order to cover with spots or hedge with futures, orders taken at attractive figures; and, second, the policy of the Government purchasing departments in adhering to very rigid and useless specifications for yarns and cloth of all kinds, especially the coarser and heavier grades, thereby causing a premium on the better grades of cotton and comparatively depression

any cost, has also greatly added to the problem.

The cold fact is that there is not enough labor in this country, even if equitably distributed, and full time work be made compulsory, to run the normal industries, furnish the Government the necessary men for the fighting forces, and for operating the new plants imperatively necessary for conducting the war successfully. This condition will become more aggravated as the war progresses—then, under the circumstances, what is the proper thing to be done?

Confining myself to our particular industry, I sincerely believe the practice of taking our neighbor's operatives, by all kinds of methods, should stop. This policy is thoroughly uneconomic, resulting in a temporary gain but permanent loss to those practicing it. It increases wages, reduces the total number of workers to the extent of those in transit, has a very demoralizing effect on organization, and instills into the workers habits of idleness and extravagance, instead of those of steady work and thrift, so greatly needed at this time for our national safety. With the future in view, a much more sensible plan, it seems to me, would be for the manufacturers to accept existing conditions philosophically, and bear their part of the labor shortage, augmenting their forces as far as possible with workers, women especially, who have heretofore not worked in industries, and at the same time to get more and steadier work out of present forces by educating them up to the realization of the seriousness of war conditions, and the necessity for full time work; and the introduction of labor saving devices and efficiency methods. Much can be accomplished along these lines with patience, perseverance and foresight on the part of the superintendents and managers. The future has labor problems in store for us that no one can now clearly foresee, but in a general way we do know that old methods of handling labor will be supplanted by more scientific ones, and it will be necessary for employer and employee to know and understand each other better, and to cooperate more than heretofore in all matters pertaining to the interest and welfare of each.

Our industry has ahead of it unquestionably some troublous times.

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That we may all the better face and meet the problems of the future, allow me to make a few suggestions; first, we should have practically all of the mills in our State as members of our association. The scope of the work of the association should be greatly enlarged. Closer co-operation with other State associations, with the American Cotton Manufacturers Association and with the National Cotton Manufacturers Association, should be encouraged, and in order to accomplish this our association should have the services of a whole-time, well-paid secretary and treasurer, and sufficient funds furnished him, with which to collect and disseminate useful information and data of all kinds to the members.

Third, the members of the association should make a closer study of the needs of the industry from a State-wide viewpoint, and there should be a more generous response by them in co-operating in measures tending to the good of the majority, rather than the few, for if the best results are to be attained through our association, pettiness and selfishness must be a thing of the past, as our industry cannot face successfully the problems of the future without a whole-hearted and cheerful disposition on the part of all to act in a broadminded and brotherly manner.

Fourth, unless ordered to do so to meet Government requirements, expansion of plants should cease until a time when labor is more plentiful. This of course does not refer to the improvement of plants without increasing their size.

Fifth, in the face of the uncertainties of Government restrictions and taxes made necessary by the exigencies of the war, we should, in order to avoid future disappointments, practice safe business methods, and maintain if possible adequate bank deposits, and cultivate a sound credit.

The honor conferred upon me of being your president for the past year is one I will always cherish, and I wish to thank you again for this privilege, and also for the hearty co-operation you have given me in my work, and bespeak for my successor an even more pleasant experience.

#### Arthur Dixon Replies to Address of Welcome.

In an address which sparkled with wit and humor and was marked by many thrilling flights of oratory Arthur M. Dixon, of Gastonia, in responding to the address of welcome at the initial session of the Cotton Manufacturers' Convention, told exactly under what conditions the United States will be "licked" in the present war. These conditions were set out in rhyme and as the speaker outlined each new condition which must come to pass before the dreadful fate overtakes the nation the gathering of cotton manufacturers, numbering nearly 400, found great difficulty in restraining their mirth. The verse entitled "When the United States Will Be Licked," quoted by the speaker, was as follows:

"When the lion eats grass like an ox, and the fish-worm swallows the whale;

When terrapins knit woolen socks, and the hare is outrun by the snail;

When serpents walk upright like men, and doodle bugs travel like frogs;

When the grasshopper feeds on the hen, and feathers grow on hogs;

When Tom cats swim in the air, and elephants roost upon trees;

When insects in summer are rare, and snuff never makes people sneeze;

When fish creep over dry land, and mules on velocipedes ride;

When foxes lay eggs in the sand, and women in dress take no pride;

When Dutchmen no longer drink beer, and girls get to preaching on time;

When the billy goat butts from the rear, and treason no longer is crime;

When the humming bird brays like an ass, and limburger smells like cologne;

When ploughshares are made of glass, and hearts of Southerners of stone;

When sense grows in the kaiser's head, and wool on the hydraulic ram;

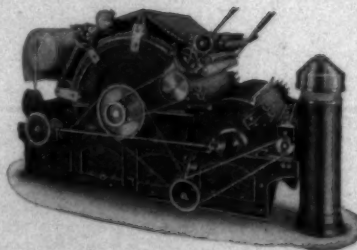
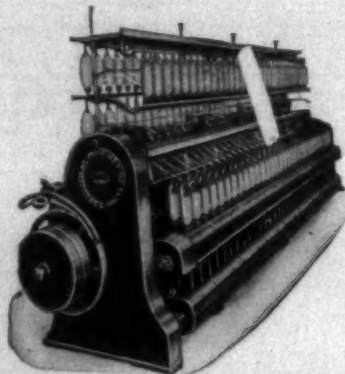
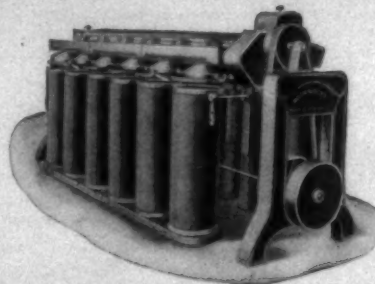
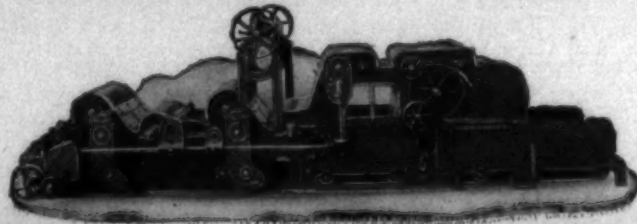
Then the United States will be licked, and Germany won't be worth a damn."

"On behalf of the Cotton Manufacturers Association I want to express our pleasure at being in this city," said Arthur M. Dixon, in responding to the address of welcome. "We are always glad to come to Asheville. The best recommendation for anything is repeat orders. Our association met here in Asheville a year ago, and now here we are again. If the question of selecting this city as a permanent meeting place was referred to the membership I believe 90 per cent would vote for it."

Mr. Dixon then discussed the great war at some length, pointing out some of the great accomplishments of this country, paying a tribute to the veterans of 1861-65, and declaring that the reunited descendants of the fighting men of the sixties will carry the present struggle to a successful conclusion, during the course of this reference quoting the lines printed above.

But one of these days peace will come," declared Mr. Dixon, "but not before Belgium is restored, not until the tri-colored flag of France shall wave over Alsace and Lorraine, not until the murderous Germans are pushed back over the Rhine again, if not entirely annihilated. And when that day comes we can brush off our clothes, wash our hands, and then look God in the face with the realization that our cause was a righteous one and that our fight had been a clean one. Let us fight so that when that day comes we can say 'we have fought the good fight, we have kept the faith, and then we will hear the answer, 'Well done, good and faithful servant.'"

# Woonsocket Machine & Press Company



## COMPLETE PICKER ROOM EQUIPMENT

Feeders

Openers

Conveyers

Bale Breakers

Breaker Pickers

Intermediate Pickers

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Thread Extractors

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Revolving Top Flat Cards

Drawing Frames

Slubbers

Intermediate Frames

Jack Frames

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## COMPLETE CARD ROOM EQUIPMENT

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Main Offices

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Boston, Mass.

J. H. MAYES, Southern Representative  
Independence Building, Charlotte, N. C.



### Meeting to Consider Yarn Price Fixing.

In order to obtain statistics upon which the Government might fix the price of cotton yarns a conference of the yarn spinners of North Carolina was held in Charlotte on Wednesday.

This conference following a similar conference of the New England yarn manufacturers and a meeting of the yarn manufacturers of Georgia and Alabama will be held at Macon, Ga., on Friday of this week.

The figures specified at each of these meetings will be referred to the textile committee of the War Industries Board for equalization and the composite result will be filed with the Government for their approval. When approved or altered by the Government they will be the fixed prices for yarns up to October 1st, 1918, at which time there will be a revision.

At the Charlotte conference there were 130 yarn manufacturers and the work of deciding upon prices required practically all day.

None of the figures adopted were given out but it is understood that the coarse yarn prices were on a basis of 68 cents for 20's and 78 cents for 30's, which figures are very near the present market prices.

A meeting of the textile committee will be held in Washington, D. C., next Wednesday and immediately thereafter the schedule of prices will be submitted to the Government.

### Make Your Letters Say, "We'll Win"

Get the victory punch into your business letters.

Pessimism is more infectious than a cold. One doubter can give the chills to a room full of people. The germ of this disease often creeps into our correspondence and does more harm than the spoken word.

So the Department of Commerce suggests that the win-the-war spirit be got into business letters. Originally the idea was proposed to apply to mail sent to foreign countries. Here the color of our thoughts is searched for eagerly between the lines of what we write. The business man abroad—whether a neutral or an ally—is quick to see any weakness. The flag ought to be kept flying in all letters that leave the country.

The same is true of business letters to home correspondents. There is such a thing as negative as well as positive patriotism. To refrain from doubts is not enough. Our correspondence should carry a vital confidence and purpose to see the war through to victory. We are going to win. Let your letters show you know it.

### Textile Exhibitors' Association Will Hold No Exhibitions for Three Years.

Boston.—At the annual meeting of the Textile Exhibitors' Association, Inc., recently, Frederick H. Bishop, of the Universal Winding Company, who was one of the organizers of the association and has

been its president, refused to stand for re-election as director, pleading pressure of business and war work. His place will be taken by Lawrence M. Keeler, of the Whitin Machine Works; E. E. Howard, of the Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, succeeded as a director, Charles F. Hutchins, formerly of that company but now with the Standard Foundry Company, Worcester, Mass. Chester I. Campbell was re-elected secretary.

A resolution was passed at the meeting which practically indorses the agreement signed by the leading textile machinery builders of the country to participate in no exhibitions for a period of three years. It is understood that the machinery builders will ask other textile organizations that hold exhibitions to take similar action.

### How She Felt.

Upon her return home from the park, little Alice greeted her mother enthusiastically, confiding the emotions she had experienced as she swung around the curves of the roller coaster.

"Were you frightened, dear?" questioned her mother.

"No, I wasn't frightened," Alice replied. "But when I went around those awful turns so fast I felt just as if I had freckles on my stomach!"

### Difficult Order.

Sergeant Major—Now, Private Smith, you know very well none but officers and noncommissioned officers are allowed to walk across the grass.

Private Smith—But, sergeant major I've Captain Graham's verbal orders to—

Sergeant Major—None o' that, sir. Show me the captain's verbal orders. Show 'em to me, sir.—Chicago Herald.

### Hamilton Carhartt Cotton Mills No. 3

#### Elberton, Ga.

W. H. Sanders.....Superintendent  
E. L. Fagan.....Carder  
W. C. Sorrells.....Spinner  
J. W. Fields.....Weaver  
J. W. Broome.....Cloth Room

### Marlboro Cotton Mills, Nos. 1 and 2.

#### McColl, S. C.

W. H. Mooney.....General Supt.  
M. B. Boseman.....Superintendent  
J. A. Quick.....Carder  
J. S. Mimms...Spinning & Winding  
G. A. Halless.....Master Mechanic

### Kershaw Cotton Mills.

#### Kershaw, S. C.

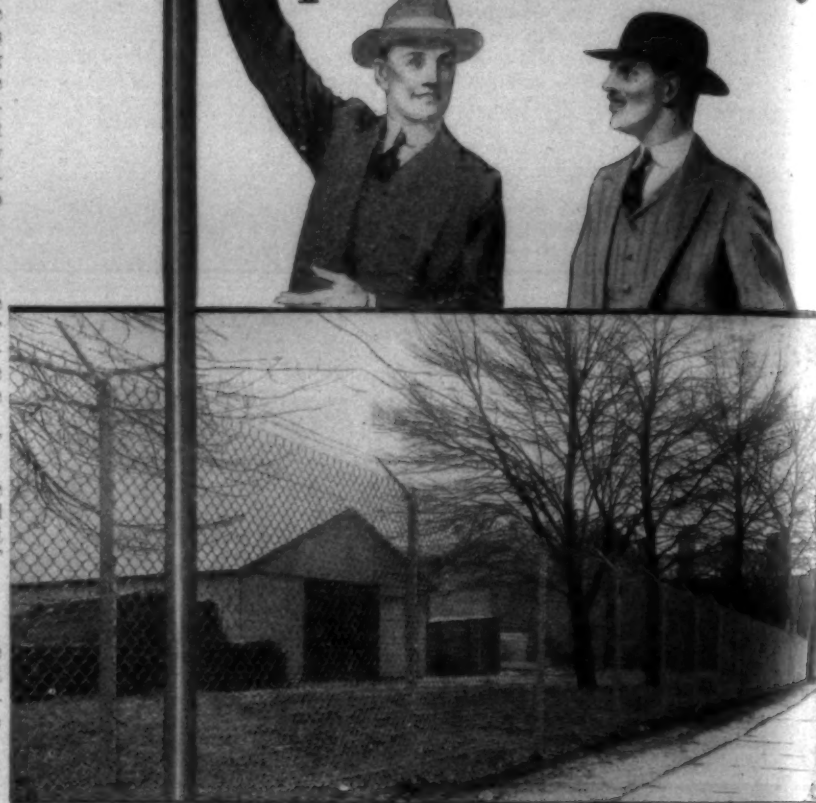
S. G. Dover.....Superintendent  
H. W. Storry...Day Carder & Spinner  
B. B. Ellard, Night Carder & Spinner  
J. M. Freeman.....Weaver  
C. E. Ogburn.....Cloth Room  
L. F. Nelson, Night Engineer-Mech.  
L. E. Myres...Day Master Mechanic

### Bibb Manufacturing Company

#### Reynolds, Ga.

W. F. Smith.....Superintendent  
L. E. Youngblood.....Carder  
H. C. Smith....Spining & Twisting  
D. A. Cofield.....Engineer

## Structural Strength is essential to permanent Security



## Anchor Post Fences

"It's the design of the Post and the material in it that determines the strength and life of a fence. Now, with

### ANCHOR POST FENCE of Chain Link Woven Steel

we make the arms that carry the barbed wire entanglement of pressed steel channels that cannot be bent down or broken off. There is no other construction that can compare with it for strength.

Then we make the posts of high carbon steel U-bars of large size and liberal section. Twenty-five years' experience has proven them to be the strongest and most durable.

Drive Anchors which hold the posts immovably erect are another exclusive feature that help to make an Anchor Post Fence the fence of greatest structural strength."

Catalog 51 gives complete details

## ANCHOR POST IRON WORKS

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2214-G



### A Century of Light.

1815 to 1855, sperm oil and candles, average home used 25 candle hours per night, or 9,000 per annum—cost \$22.

1855 to 1865, kerosene introduced with 50 per cent more light, same cost of \$22.

1865 to 1875, kerosene and gas—average household used 20,000 to 38,000 candle hours—cost \$23 to \$34.

1875 to 1885, kerosene reduced to 22c a gallon, gas to \$2 per 1,000 cu. ft.; average family used 76,000 c. p. hours per year—cost \$30.

1885 to 1905, kerosene disappearing—electricity and Welsbach gas mantle coming in, 200,000 c. p. hours average family used per year—cost \$20.

1905 to 1915, average gas c. p. hours, 200,000. Average electric c. p. hours, 123,000 (due to saving through switches)—cost \$15.

Maximum light now of average families, 360 candles, or about 18 times that of a century ago.

With increase of 1700 per cent in amount of night lighting, reduction in cost of year's lighting is about 70 per cent. Expressed another way, the most of lighting per unit candle hour is less than 3 per cent of what it was in the first half of the period.—The Electrical Experimenter.

### All French Textiles Under Government Control.

With the creation of an inter-departmental wool committee practically every branch of the French

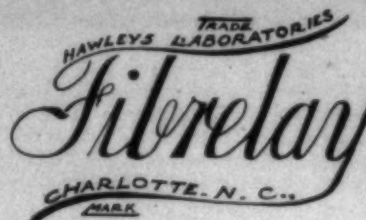
textile industry comes under complete government control. Committees representative of the state departments concerned, manufacturers, and merchants have for some time been regulating trade and manufacture in connection with jute, flax and cotton. According to the London Times, the aims of the wool committee include the institution of a scheme of priority of manufacture after army needs have been met; the settling and limiting if necessary of the descriptions of woolen materials to be manufactured, having regard to the material and labor available; the fixing of maximum prices for combing, spinning, weaving, and other manufacturing processes, and also of maximum selling prices; the determination of what quantities and descriptions of woolen goods should be imported; advising as to the formation of associations of merchants and manufacturers with a view to regularizing production; and reported on export trade.

The prisoner was charged with poaching and was accordingly brought before the judge. It was well known that the accused was not exactly a George Washington, and great surprise was exhibited by the court when he pleaded guilty. The judge was particularly staggered and he rubbed his glasses and stared in perplexity.

"I—I—well, that is to say, I'm afraid," stammered the judge, "that I must have more evidence before I sentence you."

## TRY "FIBRELAY" SIZING COMPOUND

and eliminate your sizing troubles. Especially recommended where warp stop motions are used.



**HAWLEY'S LABORATORIES, Inc.**  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

The Mark of  
Sterling Value  
in Electrical  
Work.



Huntington &  
Guerry  
GREENVILLE  
South Carolina

## CLEAN WITH FELTON'S FELTON'S BRUSHES ARE NOTED FOR LONG WEAR



**D. D. FELTON BRUSH CO.**

S. A. FELTON & SON CO.,  
Manchester, N. H.

ATLANTA, GA.

# DO YOU KNOW?

The reason why your Fire Hose is discarded, or condemned by the Underwriter's Inspectors?  
**WE DO**

By-Lateral Fire Hose will SAVE you MONEY.

A request for prices and samples will receive prompt attention.

### The Right Way



END VIEW BI-LATERAL HOSE FLATTENED

The Bi-Lateral construction absolutely prevents pin holes in the lining.

The rubber will never crack or leak, no matter how old the hose may be; it will last equal to the jacket.

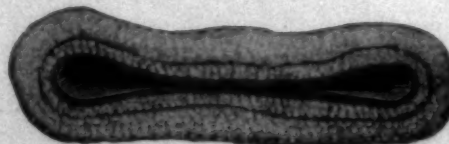
Bi-Lateral construction makes it the one hose for motor apparatus.

The most flexible hose constructed; more can be carried in a limited space.



We accomplish by a simple mechanical construction what hose manufacturers have tried for forty years to secure by compounds of rubber, and failed.

### The Wrong Way



End view of hose of old construction flattened which soon ruins the rubber lining at the point of fold, by causing the rubber to crease and crack, before the hose is one-third worn out.

## BI-LATERAL FIRE HOSE COMPANY

General Offices, CHICAGO, ILL.

Factory, AKRON, OHIO.

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EXCLUSIVE SOUTHERN AGENTS

WRITE FOR FREE BOOKLET "HOW TO JUDGE FIRE HOSE."



**Anchor Duck's Fourth of July.**

Rome, Ga.—The annual Fourth of July barbecue given to the employees of the Anchor Duck Mills and invited guests was especially notable July 4 because of the recent steps taken by the mills for the comfort of their employees in furnishing them with pretty, healthful homes and increasing social welfare work among them. The occasion was one of unalloyed pleasure both to hosts and guests and was marked by the most cordial interest. Superintendent McLin made a short address of welcome, outlining the care of the mills for the comfort and contentment of the employees and Rev. T. R. Kendall, junior, offered an earnest prayer. Other talks were made by Judge John W. Maddox, Messrs. A. C. Hogg, Junious F. Hillyer, Ed Maddox, John Berry, and Rev. H. F. Joyner and a magnificent barbecue was served. The children of the mills school were first served, then the adult employees and afterwards the guests. McLin Heights was tastefully decorated in a patriotic motif and music was furnished by the Anchor Duck band. Pupils of the school assisted in serving the barbecue and others added a short program of songs to the pleasure of those present. Superintendent McLin in his talk made clear the interest of their employers in the mills workers and outlined more improvements and extension of welfare work contemplated and which is to be carried out as soon as possible.

**Appeal to Department Force to Economize in Fuel.**

Owing to the possibility of coal shortage next winter, Secretary Redfield has appealed to the officers and employees of the Department of Commerce to employ all possible means to save coal during the coming months. The appeal follows: To Officers and Employees of the Department of Commerce:

The fuel outlook at this date shows the possibility of a shortage in the coming winter. Various conditions may, indeed, improve the situation, but there is, of course, a possibility of an adverse change. From any point of view the situation is one that calls for every possible effort on the part of the service under your charge in certain definite directions. These are:

(a) The saving of coal in the use of that fuel.

(b) The use of wood where practicable to replace coal.

(c) Care in the use of electric lights and of gas.

(d) Special measures of economy.

(a) The Saving of Coal in Its Use.—Careless and ignorant firing is responsible for the waste of much coal. I have heard that there was of old a proverb to the effect that if men would repent but for one day the millennium would immediately come. Certain it is that if all coal users did their firing with care and intelligence millions of tons of coal would be available that are now wasted. See that directions are given, followed so far as possible by careful personal instruction, to

economize coal in every field station under your charge. He who fires a boiler wisely now may insure his wife and babies against cold next winter. Black smoke means poor apparatus or poor firing; in either case wasted money. He who makes 8 shovels of coal go where 10 went before serves his country well and helps win the war.

(b) The Use of Wood Where Practicable to Replace Coal.—In and about some field stations in your care may be wood available for fuel and not suited to other use. A dead tree, a dead branch, a stump that can be split—these used as fuel where circumstances permit save coal and help win the war.

In a neighboring wood lot there may be lying dead trees. Possibly some arrangement may be made with the owner whereby they can be secured on a reasonable basis.

Let every effort be used to make wood that is only suitable for fuel take the place of coal. See that this is given primary and not perfunctory care.

(c) Care in the Use of Electric Lights and of Gas.—See that in the buildings used by your service lights are not used before and after they are necessary. "Turn out the light" is always sound sense, but now has saving value.

Use electric lights of an economical size and kind. Some old types consume much more current than modern ones, particularly if the lamps are allowed to burn when they are old. The bureau of standards will advise you as to types. In many a closet, hall, and other place where no reading is required small lamps do as well as large ones (a 15-watt may replace a 25-watt or a 40-watt). On the other hand, where much light is required, one lamp of fairly large capacity is more efficient than a group of small ones. Here also the bureau of standards can assist you.

(d) Special Measures of Economy.—See that instructions are given not to open windows directly over radiators next winter if ventilation can be had any other way. It is easy, by carelessness in this respect to double the condensing power of a radiator, hence to make double demand upon the boiler, so wasting fuel.

See that steam pipes are covered and that those already supposed to be covered are actually so.

There may be places where kerosene can be used as fuel so long as the supply thereof is good. (Consult the Fuel Administration.) If peat can be had use it where it will go.

Let every officer in charge of a field station reckon himself responsible for aiding the Fuel Administration. It is his patriotic duty in this matter of fuel to help the country.—Commerce Reports.

**Spoiled Her Trip.**

"Then your wife didn't enjoy her trip to Niagara?"

"No; the minute she saw that rushing water she began to wonder if she hadn't come away from home and left the bathtub faucet open."

# New Southern Office for Howell Motors

TO give better service to our friends in the South, we have appointed J. R. Purser, Southern Representative, with offices at Charlotte, N. C. You are invited to make this office your source of information on all matters pertaining to Polyphase Motors for textile mills.

## HOWELL Polyphase Motors

are equipped with Patented Rotor Re-Centering Bearings. They are mechanically strong and rugged, are very efficient and have liberal overload capacities; they are long lived, inexpensive to maintain and will operate continuously with practically no attention, requiring only an occasional inspection of the oil reservoirs to see that they contain sufficient oil.

The policy of this company is to limit itself to the field of polyphase induction motors; thereby concentrating every effort to make one line of motors and to make that line absolutely the best that the highest engineering ability, together with skilled workmanship, and the best material can produce.

HOWELL Motors are wound for operation on 110-220-440 and 550 volts, two and three phase circuits of all commercial frequencies, and standard speeds.

### Howell Electric Motors Company

GENERAL OFFICES AND FACTORY

HOWELL, MICHIGAN, U. S. A.

J. R. PURSER, Southern Representative, Charlotte, N. C.



**Meeting International Trade Competition at End of War.**

By A. E. Ashburner, Foreign Sales Manager, American Multigraph Sales Company.

It has been roughly estimated that 35,000,000 men are now under arms, centered in organization and efficiency in matter of destruction. Demobilizing this vast machine and its subsequent readjustment to take part again in the commercial life of the world will indeed be a stupendous undertaking, for pre-war standards cannot be lived up to.

What are you going to do when peace comes? Go back again to the same standards that were existing before the war? No, I think not. We must prepare and prepare well to meet these new conditions after the war. The economic strength of our country is unquestioned for its one sure foundation is its wonderful natural resources and its huge gold reserve—sufficient to finance our own enterprises and, also, quite sufficient to give aid to many other nations of the world. To back up this reserve we will be fortunate in having a merchant marine and the facilities for maintaining it that will be of paramount importance to us in merchandising, for what is the use of any form of merchandising if one does not have ample means to make deliveries?

To assist us now in our merchandising we have only recently developed a banking system that is said to be ideal by many of the financiers of the world, and while it is still in its infancy, as it were, we are all looking for great things from it.

Recently a bill was introduced in Congress which will permit the formation of a Foreign Exchange Bank under the direction of the Federal Reserve Board. This will mean much to us in the development of our foreign trade.

Let me bring to your attention a bill recently placed before Congress relating to a National Trademark, which is considered to be a most excellent move. This National Trademark, which will be entirely under the protection of the Government, will be a mark to distinguish merchandise manufactured or produced in the United States and used in commerce with foreign countries. It may be affixed in any manner to any merchandise manufactured or produced in the United States of America and may be secured by any manufacturer under license issued by the Secretary of Commerce. This plan will greatly assist American manufacturers in protecting their products from unscrupulous imitations that have been and will be made in many parts of the world.

Unquestionably, the restoration of peace will be followed by a renewed struggle for the markets of the world—a struggle, judging from the way the nations are now preparing, that will quite surpass in every way the keen competition before the war. We are the financial and commercial center of the world today and we are self-complacent in the thought that we, as a nation, have secured the largest trade balance yet known.

I venture to say that at least 70

per cent of this trade balance was not secured through real legitimate competition in the world's markets. It came to us for no other reason than that we were the one country to which the world might turn for their raw products, as well as their manufactured goods. Then, by all the powers that be, let us hold as large a percentage of his trade balance as we can, but in order to do this we must prepare with well thought-out plans that are practical and so definite that we are looking many years ahead.

I am going to quote from a talk made by our Commercial Attache—Mr. Philip B. Kennedy—before the American Chamber of Commerce in London, on April 17, last:

"It would be less than frank if I did not refer to the apprehension felt by foreign traders on both sides of the Atlantic regarding severe international competition after the war.

"Members of the American Chamber of Commerce in London have watched closely and sometimes, it must be admitted, with apprehension, plans being formulated in England for after-the-war trade. In this connection it should be mentioned that Germany has been making extensive plans for after-war trade, which has to a considerable extent influenced British policy. Great Britain wishes to be ready to protect her trade when the time comes. Preliminary investigations, perfected organization, and new laws will enable her to move quickly and effectively if necessary. Your anxiety would be relieved if you knew that these plans would not injuriously affect the old cordial trade relations between Great Britain and the United States. This is, however, a bridge which may not be crossed

until the war is over. Then it is my own firm belief that the two countries will be closer together than they have ever been before.

"An after-the-war trade policy has not yet been presented in the United States, and I do not think that it will have serious consideration until peace is declared. Any policy adopted today may be discredited or found useless tomorrow. When the time arrives, however, it is only reasonable to assume that our Government will give very sympathetic consideration to our foreign trade, which has been built up through the resources and enterprise of American firms."

As business men, could you in justice to your business interests permit a competitor to get the jump on you without making some real good plans to offset it?

In a paper recently read by Sir William H. Clark, Comptroller General of the Department of Overseas Trade, entitled "The Organization of Commercial Intelligence," he outlines pretty thoroughly just what Britain is doing and it is indeed astounding to see with what thoroughness she is taking steps to prepare herself for her after-the-war trade.

In one of the official organs of the British Government there was a very completely compiled list of her staff of Commercial Attaches which have just been added to her already large list. Our own Government during the past several years has withdrawn our commercial representatives in many parts of the world, which would seem very unwise at such a critical time as this.

For a number of years our Government has carried on a very extensive propaganda in the interest of the development of our own foreign trade. The results of this

propaganda have given our export trade a wonderful impetus; in fact, so fruitful has it been that there are many manufacturers who have entered foreign business in a more practical way than the average business realizes. Many manufacturers are spending large sums of money in merchandising, advertising and general business-building in foreign countries. It is, therefore, only natural that in the investment of large sums of money in this way that they have gradually built up a good will that can be estimated into the millions of dollars. Well, what is the Government doing to protect this good will?

You know the difficulties that the American manufacturer is having in the movement of their goods forward in export at the moment, the difficulties in securing permits for the importation of goods into England, of securing permits through the British steamers, and subsequently, of securing licenses here in this country. Why has this all been made necessary?—you ask.

The answer is for the conservation of space essential for the free movement of troops and supplies as well as food for our Allies. Frankly you and I would be unpatriotic in the extreme were we not alive to the fact that this is most important.

We are, as you know, largely dependent on Britain for sufficient bottoms in which to move our goods, but the time is rapidly approaching when we will have a real tonnage, sufficient to take care of our exports. From twelve to fourteen million tons is about what is estimated we will have during the next twelve to eighteen months and this will go a long way towards helping

(Continued on Page 18.)

The Kron  
Portable  
Cotton Bale  
Scale

(Note brackets on side  
of platform for attaching  
incline.)



## "Load and Look" Kron Scales

AUTOMATIC

Made in U. S. A.

SPRINGLESS

All Metal Construction

For Portable or Stationary Use

This cut shows our Portable Scale designed to take the place of a dormant scale by attaching an incline to either or both sides of the platform (note brackets on side of platform for attaching incline) to permit rapid and easy weighing of material carried directly on to the scale in wheelbarrows, trucks, etc.

This scale is built to successfully withstand the roughest usage in the hardest service and can be wheeled about to any part of your plant without danger of being thrown out of adjustment.

Kron scales are made in types and capacities, either dormant or portable, to meet every requirement.

Write for complete information.

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434 East 53rd St., New York

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Southern Office:  
405 Urban Bldg., Louisville, Ky.





### The Ideal Drive for Textile Machinery

BECAUSE it transmits power without slip or loss. It combines the advantages of the leather belt drive with those of the gear drive, eliminating their disadvantages. Write for Book No. 208.

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# LINK-BELT

## SILENT CHAIN DRIVES

# Starch

**ECONOMY and EFFICIENCY** are the watchwords to-day. Modern mill men who hold to this motto are discarding ordinary, imperfectly refined starches and selecting those special types best suited for their individual conditions.

Some desire increased weight, all need increased strength and better weaving qualities for the warp.

You know the result you seek.

We know and can provide the proper type of **STARCH:**

Eagle Finishing

C. P. Special

Famous N.

## Corn Products Refining Co.,

New York

Southern Office

Greenville, South Carolina

# Starch

## Southern Cotton Mills Pay Big Dividends

The largest semi-annual dividends in the history of this section were paid by Southern cotton mills on July 1. Millions of dollars were distributed to shareholders in dividends by the various enterprises.

The past six months have been prosperous ones for a great many of the mills, and there are very few which have not seen substantial increases in the market value of their stocks during this period.

### Gaffney, S. C.

The Gaffney Manufacturing Company paid out the sum of \$45,250.00 which is five per cent on its capital stock of \$900,000.00 with some additions.

The Limestone Mills paid out ten thousand dollars which is six per cent on its capital stock of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

The Hamrick Mills paid five thousand dollars which is five per cent on its one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars capital stock.

The Globe Mills paid out thirteen hundred and eighty dollars which is three per cent of its capital stock of forty-six thousand two hundred dollars.

The Cherokee Falls Manufacturing Company paid out ten thousand dollars which is five per cent of its capital stock of two hundred thousand dollars.

In addition to the mills above named, the Broad River Mills at Blacksburg will probably pay a dividend in the near future, the time for the annual meeting not having as yet arrived.

### Greenville, S. C.

The American Spinning Company will pay a 5 per cent semi-annual dividend on a capital stock of \$525,000.

Judson Mills will pay its usual 3 per cent semi-annual dividend on \$750,000.

The Victor-Monaghan Mills will pay a 3½ per cent dividend on the first preferred and preferred stocks. A dividend was declared on the common stock on June 1.

The F. W. Poe Manufacturing Company will pay a 5 per cent semi-annual dividend on \$1,000,000. The dividend last July was 4 per cent.

The Union Bleaching and Finishing Company will pay a 4 per cent semi-annual dividend on \$400,300. The last dividend was for 3 per cent of the capitalization.

Poinsett Mills will pay a 3 per cent semi-annual dividend on \$500,000.

Woodside Cotton Mills will pay a 5 per cent semi-annual dividend on the common stock and 3½ per cent on the preferred and guaranteed. The common stock dividend is a one per cent increase over the one six months ago.

Brandon Mills will pay a 5 per cent semi-annual dividend on \$1,000,000, an increase of one per cent over the former dividend.

Duncan Mills will pay a 3½ per cent semi-annual dividend on the preferred stock.

### Mooreville, N. C.

The directors of the Mooreville Cotton Mills, declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent in their meeting. Same was paid July 1st. The mills were reported as making an excellent showing for the past six months.

### Corsicana Mills 30 Per Cent Dividend

Corsicana, Tex.—The Corsicana Cotton Mills have declared a 30 per cent dividend. Dividends and bonuses to the amount of \$20,000 have been paid employees since January 1. This was in addition to the regular wages paid. The mill has been working on single filling duck.

### American Textiles in Chile.

The establishment of an American house in Chile specializing in textiles would do more toward increasing the American share of business than any other single factor, according to a report on textile markets in Chile just made public by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce. There are American importers, but no American retail concern.

Though the United States normally holds third place in the total imports into Chile as well as in the exports from that country, its position is seventh in the imports of textiles, the principal sources of supply being England, Germany, India, France, Italy, Belgium, and the United States. As a result of the war, American goods are imported in larger quantities and are well liked. Many articles are now purchased from the United States that formerly never found their way to the country, and merchants are beginning to realize that the stories of the superiority of European fabrics are to be taken with a liberal discount. If proper attention is given to the requirements of the markets, says the report, there is every reason to think that a large share of the increase may be retained when the war is over.

All phases of the Chilean textile trade are discussed in the report, which is entitled "Textile Market of Chile," Special Agents Series No. 164. Copies can be obtained at 10 cents each from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., or from any of the district or co-operative offices of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

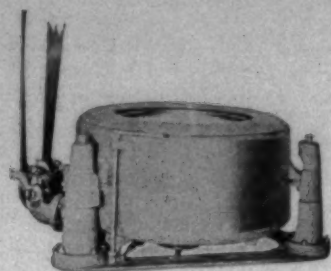
### Busy Factory Hands.

Jack—"Talk about long hours! You don't know anything about it. Why, I know a couple of hands in a factory that never stop day or night all the year round!"

Tom—"Impossible! They couldn't do it. Where are they?"

Jack—"On the factory clock!"





LINK TYPE OPEN TOP  
BASKETS 48 AND 60 INCHES  
ONE OF

## Tolhurst EXTRACTORS

FOR  
TEXTILES

SPECIAL CATALOG

**Tolhurst Machine Works**  
**Troy, N. Y.**

SOUTHERN REPRESENTATIVE  
**FRED H. WHITE**, Realty Building  
Charlotte, N. C.

## BETTER PRODUCTION AND BETTER CLOTH

MONAGHAN MILLS  
Monaghan Plant  
Greenville, S. C., July 8, 1916.

Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.  
Philadelphia, Pa.  
Gentlemen:—

During my connection as Superintendent, formerly of the Greer Plant and now of the Monaghan Plant, I have used your "DUPLEX" FLAT STEEL HEDDLES on a large variety of fabrics ranging from two shades on 80x80 up to several harness on fancy weaves, and your heddles gave us better satisfaction than any other loom harness we could get.

NO THREAD EVER CUTS THROUGH YOUR HARNESS-EYE, which consequently means BETTER CLOTH AND BETTER PRODUCTION.

Yours very truly,

J. N. BADGER, Supt.

Because it means to the mills "BETTER PRODUCTION AND BETTER CLOTH", a larger variety of fabrics in cotton, silk, wool, jute and linen are woven with our FLAT STEEL HEDDLES than with any other type of Loom harness made.

We also make DROP WIRES and HARNESS FRAMES

**STEEL HEDDLE MFG. CO.**

2100 W. Allegheny Ave., PHILADELPHIA, Pa.

Southern Agent, HAMPTON SMITH, Greenville, S. C.

No Thread Ever Cuts Through the Harness Eye

## Paint Your Factory, Sidewalls and Ceilings with Chaffee's Sparkling Mill White Paint!

Added Light—Lowest Ultimate Cost—Permanent Finish.

Write for descriptive booklet and paint panel.

**General Mill Supply Company**

M. C. THOMPSON, President and General Manager

Southern Selling Agents, Charlotte, N. C.

**THOMAS K. CHAFFEE COMPANY**

PROVIDENCE, R. I.



# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Published Every Thursday By

Clark Publishing Company

Offices: Room 609 Realty Building, Charlotte, N. C.

DAVID CLARK.....Managing Editor  
B. ARP LOWRANCE.....Associate Editor

## SUBSCRIPTION

One year, payable in advance.....	\$1.50
Other countries in Postal Union.....	3.00
Single Copies.....	.10

Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

## ADVERTISING.

Advertising rates furnished upon application.

Address all communications and make all drafts, checks and money orders payable to Clark Publishing Company, Charlotte, N. C.

THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1918

### Our Pledge Approved.

We have received many letters approving our course in giving a pledge to the Southern Textile Association that we would not publish any further advertisements for mill operatives during the present labor stringency.

We have in the past run very few such advertisements and have never run any in either half or full page size, but we promptly cut out all such advertisements when it was called to our attention that they tended to disturb labor conditions.

The Southern Textile Bulletin has always striven to improve and stabilize labor conditions in the South and while it means some financial sacrifice to refuse to sell space for such advertising, we cheerfully made that sacrifice.

The superintendents and overseers have had enough to contend with in holding a labor supply without having their operatives reading alluring and oftentimes misleading advertisements of the advantages of other mills.

It is also against the best interests of the operatives to encourage them to move, for in a majority of cases they all are losers financially when they move to another mill.

We were very glad to give the pledge and to deny our columns to such advertising if it shall even in a small way help the labor situation.

### North Carolina Comes Up On Line.

At the meeting of the Cotton Manufacturers Association of North Carolina at Asheville, N. C., last Saturday a resolution was unanimously passed, asking the Legislature to enact a law prohibiting the employment of children under 14 years of age.

This action was in line with the suggestion made by the Southern Textile Bulletin immediately after the Keating Child Labor Law was declared unconstitutional and followed an address by W. M. Hendren of Winston-Salem, N. C., who explained some of the large number of bills now pending in Congress and showed the probability of the enactment of National legislation if North Carolina did not pass a state law in conformity with the laws of other States.

The child labor laws of the Southern States are at present as follows:

Virginia: Employment prohibited under 14.

North Carolina: Employment prohibited under 13 except that between 12 and 13 may be employed as apprentice if can produce certificate that has been to school four months in the twelve months prior to employment. Cotton manufacturers association has asked Legislature to enact a law prohibiting employment under 14.

South Carolina: Employment prohibited under 14.

Georgia: Employment prohibited under 14½ with the exception that court may grant permit for employment after reaching age of 12 if child is orphan or has widowed mother entirely dependent upon it for support.

Florida: Employment prohibited under 14.

Alabama: Employment prohibited under 14.

Mississippi: Employment of girls prohibited under 14. Employment of boys permitted for 8 hours per day after reaching 12.

Louisiana: Employment prohibited under 14.

Arkansas: Employment prohibited under 14 with other restrictions similar to Federal Child Labor Law.

Texas: Employment prohibited under 15.

Tennessee: Employment prohibited under 14 with other restrictions similar to Federal Child Labor Law.

Kentucky: Employment prohibited under 14 with other restrictions similar to Federal Child Labor Law.

It was very certain that the North Carolina manufacturers could not expect to continue to employ children under 14 years of age when practically all other States had that standard and the fact that North Carolina cotton manufacturers were employing children under 14 furnished ammunition for those who sought national legislation.

With North Carolina on line there will be only two States, New Mexico and Wyoming, without a 14-year limit and there are so few manufacturing enterprises in those States that a child labor law is hardly necessary for them.

In an address before the National Child Labor Conference at Washington, D. C., January 6th, 1915, David Clark said:

"I have never advocated child labor and I have never believed that any child of less than 12 years of age should be allowed to work.

"I do not believe that a girl under fourteen years of age should be allowed to work, but I have never seen any evidence that a boy above twelve years of age was injured by cotton mill work, except, in so far as it

prevented him from attending school, and wherever and whenever it is possible for a boy under fourteen years of age to attend school, I believe that it should be illegal to employ him in a mill during the school term.

"I do not believe that any woman under eighteen years of age should be employed on night work, and in taking this position I take issue with many of our manufacturers."

We are of that same opinion today and while we believe that it was the part of wisdom for the Cotton Manufacturers Association of North Carolina to ask for a 14-year limit, we do not consider it to be an ideal law.

Speaking for the best interests of the children we believe that their employment should be prohibited under 14 years of age, with the exception that boys between 12 and 14 years of age should be permitted to be employed between May 1st and October 1st of each year.

The object of the exception would be to permit boys, who expect to make cotton manufacturing their life work, to obtain some practical experience during their vacation and thereby be fitted to advance more rapidly when they begin regular employment.

Look into the life history of the most successful mill superintendents of the South and you will find that almost without exception they began work in the mill at an early age.

Being permitted to work in the mill during vacation or between May 1st and October 1st of each year would do no injury to the health of any boy but would help him advance more rapidly in his mill career.

In spite of our ideas upon the subject we realize that no provision permitting the vacation employment of boys between 12 and 14 years of age for they are too many people, who have never seen a cotton mill, that know exactly what laws should be passed for the mill people and public sentiment created by the agitation demands a strict 14-year limit.

## OUR PLEDGE

After hearing the discussion at the Southern Textile Association meeting of the stringency of the labor situation we gave the following pledge:

DURING THE PRESENT LABOR STRINGENCY  
WE WILL REFUSE TO PUBLISH ANY FURTHER  
ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING OPERATIVES.



## Personal News

J. H. Truesdale is now fixing looms at Kershaw Cotton Mills.

P. B. Walker, superintendent of the Wilson (N. C.) Hosiery Mills, died recently.

A. J. Rose has resigned his position as overseer spinning at Jackson Mills, Monroe, N. C.

B. E. Willingham has accepted position as overseer weaving at Echota Mills, Calhoun, Ga.

H. B. Ellard has taken charge of carding and spinning at night at Kershaw Cotton Mills.

T. F. Starnes has accepted position as spinning overseer at Aragon Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.

C. L. Morgan, formerly with the Poinsett Mill, is now loom fixer at Poe Mills, Greenville, S. C.

J. B. Mitchard has resigned as superintendent of the Cherokee Spinning Mills, Knoxville, Tenn.

W. C. Dawkins has accepted position as overseer of carding and spinning at Echota Mills, Calhoun, Ga.

S. F. Douglass, from North Augusta, Ga., has accepted position as overseer of carding at Jackson Mills, Monroe, N. C.

A. J. Rose, from Selma, N. C., has taken charge as superintendent of the Buffalo Mill (Locke Mill No. 3) Concord, N. C.

G. E. Truett has been promoted from second hand to overseer of spinning at Darlington Cotton Mills, Darlington, N. C.

J. J. Frier, from Darlington Manufacturing Company has accepted the position of second hand in weaving at Kershaw Cotton Mills.

Alex Hamilton, from Lumberton, has taken a position as overseer of spinning in the Holt-Williamson Mill, Fayetteville, N. C.

T. S. Simpson, formerly with the American Machine and Manufacturing Company, is now connected with Stuart W. Cramer, Charlotte, N. C.

S. F. Douglas, of North Augusta, S. C., has accepted the position as overseer carding for the Jackson Mills Company, Monroe, N. C.

Kenneth Baskin, from Iva, S. C., has accepted position of color director in the general manager's office at Brogon Mills, Anderson, S. C.

Sam Britt, from Marie Mill, McColl, S. C., has succeeded Alex Hamilton as overseer of spinning in the Lumberton (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

R. T. Grant, of Atlanta, Ga., Southern representative for United Chemical Products Company, is spending this week in New York.

Milton Ensor from Lincolnton, N. C., has accepted position as superintendent of Cherokee Spinning Mills, Knoxville, Tenn.

W. B. Sawyer, formerly overseer of carding at Fidelity Mill, Charlotte, later at Alta Vista, Va., is now superintendent of Belbro Mills, Charlotte, N. C.

Arthur Johnson of the supply department of Exposition Mills, Atlanta has entered the United States army and is now in training at Fort McPherson, Ga.

B. L. Ivey has become connected with the Hamilton Carhartt Mills at Rock Hill, S. C., succeeding H. C. Geiger, who has taken a position with the American Audit Company.

Paul K. McKinney, manager of the Texas Cotton Mill, McKinney, Texas, for several years has resigned his position and moved to Columbus, Ga., where he has charge of a large cotton mill.

George Witherspoon, salesman for the Seydel Manufacturing Company, has been confined in the hospital for two weeks suffering with swollen and diseased tonsils. He is now greatly improved and able to be out again.

W. M. Sherard, who has been general superintendent of the Henrietta Mills for several years, has resigned to accept position as vice president and general superintendent of the Whitmire Mills, Whitmire, S. C.

### FOR MORE THAN 50 YEARS

Albany Grease has given a lubrication service of great efficiency and high economy in textile mills. Use Albany Grease on every bearing in the mill from the main bearing of the engine in the power plant to the last bearing on the last run of line shafting. Write for samples.

**ALBANY LUBRICATING CO**

708-10 Washington St., New York



E. S. Draper, landscape architect and city planner, 506 Trust Building, Charlotte, N. C., has been retained by the Dixie Cotton Mills of LaGrange, Ga., to make complete plans for community group, park and playground in their village.

Wiley Pierce Everett, an operative in the Cape Fear Cotton Mills, was the first 1918 registrant in Fayetteville, N. C., to return his questionnaire and he waived all claims of exemption.

M. L. Barinard and wife are on a vacation trip to Akron, Ohio; Lowell Mass.; Biddeford, Maine, and a fishing trip up in Vermont. Mr. Barinard is one of the best known machine erectors in the South, having been with Saco-Pettie Shops for 24 years.

W. A. Carpenter, superintendent of Hartsville Cotton Mills, Hartsville, S. C., is taking treatment in the Tucker Sanitarium, Richmond, Va. Mr. Carpenter has been bothered with stomach trouble but has improved and is on the job most of the time.

Chas H. Goodroe has resigned as superintendent of Mary-Leila Mills, Greensboro, Ga., and accepted position as superintendent of the Smith Manufacturing Company, Thomason, Ga.

J. A. Shinn, formerly superintendent of the Eva Jane Mills, his wife and daughter, are touring Georgia and the Carolinas, visiting several places, Atlanta, Greenville, Charlotte, Rock Hill, Concord, Greensboro and other places.

Mrs. G. F. Roberts, wife of superintendent of Eva Jane Mills, Sylacauga, Ala., and daughter, Miss Fay Roberts are spending several weeks with her son, Lieut. Roscoe O. Roberts, who is an instructor in aviation at the Selfridge field, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Alexander Long, president and treasurer of the Glenn-Lowry Mills, Whitmire, S. C., has resigned and is succeeded by E. E. Child, who for some time has been vice-president of the company.

Capt. W. J. Kincaid, retired cotton manufacturer of Griffin, Ga., presented a statue to top off the Confederate monument erected at Morganton, N. C., several years ago. The statue was unveiled a few days ago, the presentation speech being made by the donor and accepted by Chief Justice Clark, of the North Carolina Supreme Court. Captain Kincaid is a native of Morganton, but has been in the mill business in Griffin the bigger portion of his life.

#### Abbeville Cotton Mills.

##### Abbeville, S. C.

A. S. Thomas.....Superintendent  
E. C. Little.....Carder  
W. M. Langley.....Spinner  
G. B. Hamby.....Weaver  
L. C. Burrell.....Cloth Room  
R. H. Brazeal.....Master Mechanic

#### Eno Mill.

##### Hillsboro, N. C.

C. H. Robertson.....Superintendent  
J. H. Jenkins.....Carder  
H. B. Summey.....Spinner  
J. E. Carter.....Weaver  
A. J. Whitaker.....Cloth Room  
L. L. Allbright.....Dyer  
O. I. Mangum.....Master Mechanic  
J. S. Wilson.....Beaming & Slashing

#### Lydia Cotton Mills,

##### Clinton, S. C.

T. N. Crocker.....Superintendent  
J. A. Wofford.....Carder  
E. A. Harris.....Spinner  
J. L. Wofford.....Weaver  
C. L. Hairston.....Cloth Room  
C. Bragg.....Master Mechanic

## American Aniline Products, Inc.

80 Fifth Avenue, New York

Works: Harrison, New Jersey Nyack, New York

**Amanil Direct Colors**  
**Amacid Colors**

**Amacid Chrome Colors**  
**Basic Colors**  
**Sulphur Colors**

**Amanil Vat Olive G**  
**Victoria Blue B**

New England Office;  
87 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

Southern Office;  
Danville, Virginia



# MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

**Newnan, Ga.**—The Newnan Hosiery Mills, Newnan, Ga., began production of goods this week.

**Monroe, Ga.**—The Walton Cotton Mill is replacing 316 old looms by 300 Northrop automatic looms.

**Hartsville, S. C.**—The Hartsville Cotton Mill Y. M. C. A. has been reopened with Mr. Bradley as secretary.

**Macon, Ga.**—The Bibb Manufacturing Company has increased its capital stock from \$3,000,000 to \$6,000,000.

**Greenville, S. C.**—In the recent War Savings Stamp campaign, Brogon subscribed a little more than \$21,000.

**Concord, N. C.**—Machinery is being placed in the new addition to Roberta Mills, and is expected to be in operation soon.

**Gonzales, Tex.**—The Gonzales Cotton Mill Company has filed an amendment to its charter, increasing its capital stock from \$100,000 to \$200,000.

**Carrollton, Ga.**—The Mandeville Mills are building an addition to the No. 2 plant, and it is understood that 5,000 spindles and other equipment will be installed.

**Martinsburg, W. Va.**—Berkley Woolen Mills will build an addition for carding, spinning and weaving departments at a cost of \$100,000. Plans call for the building to be 160x156 feet.

**Wellford, S. C.**—Forest Prince Mill Company has been organized with \$35,000 capital by Henry M. Cleveland, of Spartanburg, S. C., and associates for the manufacture of cotton yarn.

**Blacksburg, S. C.**—The splendid new church building given by the Broad River Mills to the people of the mill village was dedicated last Sunday. The church is non-denominational and all Christians will worship there.

**Murfreesboro, Tenn.**—Operations have been started in the branch plant here of the Sunshine Hosiery Mill, of Chattanooga, Tenn. The equipment of the branch plant consists of 60 knitting machines and 12 sewing machines.

**Hartsville, S. C.**—The Hartsville Cotton Mill has made the following improvements: Built a new cotton warehouse, put in the Cramer system of humidifiers, put in fuel economizer in boiler room, overhauling spinning, putting in new rings and the Palmer adjustable guide wires. All of the houses in the mill village are being remodeled.

**Lanett, Ala.**—The extensive addition to the Lanett Cotton Mills, started about a year ago, has been completed. The equipment includes 15,000 spindles and 500 looms, making the total equipment of the plant 83,000 spindles and 2,200 looms.

**Kinston, N. C.**—E. S. Draper, landscape architect and city planner, Charlotte, N. C., has been retained by the Caswell Cotton Mills, Kinston, N. C., to plan and carry out complete improvements of mill grounds and village, including tree and shrub planting, park and playground developments, etc.

**Bennettsville, S. C.**—The Marlboro Cotton Mills No. 5, Bennettsville, S. C., are putting in a Westinghouse steam turbine; will generate 650-horsepower. They are changing from steam to electric drive; have painted mill, both inside and out; painted and replastered all operatives cottages.

**Rutherfordton, N. C.**—Cleghorn Mills, Rutherfordton, and Spencer Mills, Spindale, N. C., are having their villages improved, roads and walks graded and surfaced, parks developed, yards improved, etc., under supervision of E. S. Draper, landscape architect and city planner, 506 Trust Building, Charlotte. W. L. Skoglund is local superintendent in charge of work.

**Darlington, S. C.**—The Darlington Cotton Mills have done the following improvement: Bought the automatic card stripper, put in 8 speeders, 36 draw frames, 21 cards, 3 lapers, with automatic feeders; put in Cramer system of humidifiers, new fuel economizer for boilers, the Spray cooling system; remodeling all houses; putting water, lights and sewerage in all the cottages.

**Concord, N. C.**—The Flint Manufacturing Co., the Arlington Cotton Mills Co., and the Parksale Manufacturing Co., of Concord, the three having an interlocking directorate,

file charter amendments that provide an aggregate increase of capital of \$1,550,000. J. Lee Robinson is president of the Arlington and the Parksale companies and L. Jenkins, of the Flint Manufacturing Co.

**Greenville, S. C.**—A new yarn mill is to be established here, the operating company to be known as the Okeh Manufacturing Company, which has a capital stock of \$75,000. Yarns will be made for the government, and it is said that contracts of this nature cover the entire output. F. H. and J. G. Cunningham and W. M. Jordan are the incorporators. Plans for the mill are being drawn and construction work is expected to be started in the near future.

**Brevard, N. C.**—A new textile company, first organized at Brevard, was granted articles of incorporation by the Secretary of State at Raleigh July 1 under the name of the Brevard Cotton Manufacturing Company. It will "manufacture textile products and supplies" and has an initial capital stock authorized of \$100,000. The first payment of ten per cent (\$10,000) has been paid and the company will begin operations at an early date. The incorporators are V. Fontaine, of Brevard, N. C., and J. C. and C. J. Shambow, of Woonsocket.

**Columbus, Ga.**—At the quarterly meeting of the directors of the Eagle and Phenix Mills held last week, D. A. Turner, of Columbus, was elected a member of the board to succeed the late E. P. Dismukes, who died some 30 days ago. Mr. Turner is one of the best known young business men of the city. Resolutions were adopted on the death of Director Dismukes, who had been an active member of the board over 20 years. Those at the meeting included G. P. Harrison, of Opelika; M. W. Munroe, of Quincy, Fla.; J. D. Comer, of Macon; W. C. Bradley, R. C. Jordan and J. D. Massey, of Columbus.

## Barker Cotton Mills Sold.

**Mobile, Ala.**—The sale of the Barker Cotton Mills at Prichard, to the Hamilton Carhartt Cotton Mills, Inc., by George G. Barker, of Wilmington, Del., was announced Monday by Hamilton Carhartt, president of the company, with offices and mills at Carhartt and Rock Hill, S. C., and W. G. Henderson, who will be general manager of the mills here. The purchase price was not made public but is said to be in the neighborhood of a half million dollars.

The mills at Prichard are used for the making of cotton toweling and sheeting and has a capacity of 90 bales per week. The character of the output will not be changed for some time, at least. The mills were taken over by the Carhartt Mills on a running basis and production will not cease.

## E. S. DRAPER

Landscape Architect and City Planner  
506 Trust Building, Charlotte, N. C.

### PROFESSIONAL SERVICE IN

- Laying out New Mill Villages
- Improving Old Mill Villages
- Beautifying Mill Grounds and Mill Villages



## Clean Quality and Extra Service

Do you appreciate what delivery from Charlotte means to you with **freight embargoes** on from all points **North**? Southern Manufacturers, who for years bought their Belting in the North are now buying their Leather from us.

With skilled workmen and careful selection of Leather in our manufacturing department, if given a chance, we can prove to you what **CLEAN QUALITY AND EXTRA SERVICE** means.

For repairs or trouble work our experienced belt men are at your disposal, no matter what belt you use.

**Charlotte Leather Belting Company**  
CHARLOTTE CHICAGO



### Bankers Suggest Cotton-Buying Plan

New Orleans.—Resolutions have been passed at a conference of cotton states bankers and producers, suggesting the establishment by the government of a corporation to be known as the United States Cotton Corporation, with power to buy for the account of the United States government cotton that may be offered for sale without other available buyers, at a price to be fixed by President Wilson.

This recommendation will be made to Congress by a special committee consisting of one banker and one cotton producer from each of the states of the cotton belt.

### Canada Permits Employment of Girls at Night as War Necessity.

Quebec.—In order to allow greater production for war purposes, the provincial government has decided to allow the employment of girls over 18 years of age for night work, thus suspending the law which forbids the employment of females for night work.

### Mill Village Reports.

Many textile mills, wishing to improve their village conditions, have often hesitated as to what to do first and how to do it.

E. S. Draper, landscape architect and city planner, 506 Trust Building, Charlotte, N. C., has developed a very satisfactory means of acquainting the mills with their problems.

The method followed is to visit the village, study local conditions and take a number of photographs of conditions which can be improv-

## SHAMBOW SHUTTLE

What shuttle you put into the looms has a great deal to do in determining

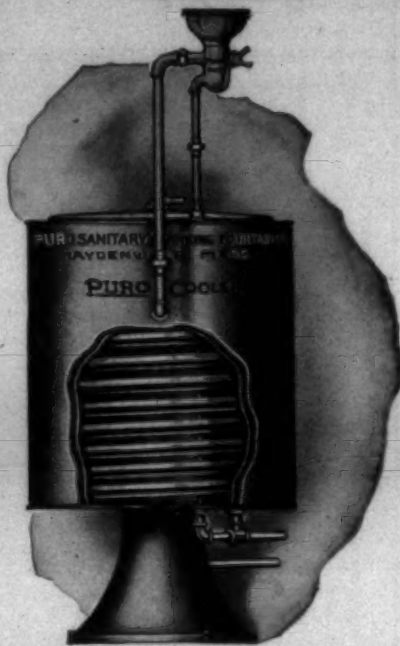


the percentage of production and quality of cloth that comes out

"Reshuttle with Shambows"

Address  
SHAMBOW SHUTTLE CO.  
WOONSOCKET, R. I.

## PURO COOLER



### THE PERFECTION IN ICE COOLING TANKS

40 Ft. Coil Pipe, Capacity 50 lbs. Ice for ten hours a day insures an even cool drink for that length of time.

Locking Cover with Rubber Gasket

AIR TIGHT TANK—NO WASTE

and Cannot be Used for a Refrigerator

With the Only Genuinely Sanitary Drinking Fountain

IT PAYS TO GET THE BEST

Puro Sanitary Drinking Fountain Co.,  
Haydenville, Mass.

Southern Agent  
E. S. Player, Greenville, S. C.

## Black Eagle Manufacturing Co.

Incorporated

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

MANUFACTURERS OF

### "Red Devil Belt, Rope and Cable Life"

applicable to any and all kinds of belts and cables.



TRADE MARK REGISTERED  
IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE

## RED DEVIL BELT LIFE

Will prolong the life of your belts,  
Will make and keep your belts soft and pliable,  
thereby causing them to hug the pulleys.  
Will increase your transmission power 30 per cent.  
Will make and keep your belts and pulleys clean.

Hundreds of cotton mills, machine shops, sugar refineries, mines and furnaces are now using it.

SOLD UNDER OUR REGISTERED TRADE MARK

These goods are made under the personal supervision of our General Manager, who is an engineer and machinist of many years experience. Every gallon is carefully inspected and tested by him before being placed on the market under our guarantee.

## "LEATHEROID"



"Leatheroid" No. 2 Steel-Clad Factory Car

Buy "Leatheroid" Roving Cans, Cars, Boxes, etc.  
Sold by Southern Mill Supply Houses.

LEATHEROID SALES CO.  
1024 Filbert St., Philadelphia, Pa.  
Selling Agents  
ROGERS FIBRE CO.

ed and work upon a report giving specific recommendations for improvement, photos of conditions to be improved and pictures of various ways of solving the problems which have been carried out by other communities or individuals.

Southern mills which have recently taken advantage of this opportunity to study their conditions before entering into a program of improvements are the Mandeville Mills, Aragon Mills, American Textile Co., Bibb Mfg. Co., of Georgia; the Hamilton Carhartt Mills, Union-Buffalo Mills of South Carolina; the Cleghorn Mill, Brookford Mills of North Carolina.

MORSE SILENT CHAINS  
Efficient—Durable

Morse Chain Company  
ITHACA, N. Y.

Southern Agent  
Geo. W. Pritchett Greensboro, N. C.

## DAVID BROWN CO.

Successors to  
WELD BOBBIN AND SPOOL COMPANY

LAWRENCE, MASS., U.S.A.

MANUFACTURERS OF HIGH GRADE

Bobbins, Spools, & Shuttles

For Cotton, Woolen, Silk, Knitting and Carpet Mills

We make a specialty of  
Hand Threading and Woolen Shuttles. Enameled Bobbins and all kinds of Bobbins and Spools with Brass or Tin Re-Inforcements.

Write for quotations.

## AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

WILLIAM FIRTH, President

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THE ONLY PERFECT SYSTEM OF AIR MOISTENING

COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIER

SOUTHERN OFFICE, Empire Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA





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## Frost Proof Closets

Quarter of a Million giving satisfaction. Save Water; Require No Pit; Simple in the extreme. The most durable water closet made. In service winter and summer.

Enameled roll flushing rim bowls.

- Heavy brass valves.
- Strong hard wood seat.
- Heavy riveted tank.
- Malleable seat castings will not break.

Sold by Jobbers Everywhere.

## Joseph A. Vogel Co.

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE

## TEXTILE SERVICE

**F**OR the convenience of our customers, we maintain in connection with our Charlotte office, a completely equipped shop, for the proper reclothing of Card Flats and Card Lickerins. Skilled experts are in charge and we invite you to avail yourselves of this service. A stock of earl clothing constantly on hand enables us to supply all requirements promptly.

We are especially anxious that all our cards either Newton or Lowell pattern give satisfactory service and upon request will send expert to inspect cards and make such recommendations as may be necessary to put them in the very best possible shape.

## SACO-LOWELL SHOPS

ROGERS W. DAVIS, Southern Agent

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

### Meeting International Trade Competition at End of War

(Continued from Page 11)

us over our tonnage problems in our overseas trade.

In the early part of the war we were greatly criticized for taking an unfair advantage in developing our foreign trade through conditions brought about by the war. We made good use of this opportunity and there were many countries that looked on us with no little concern. Even in the face of the profiteering by ocean freight carriers, when rates had gone up from 500 to 600 per cent, we still were able to secure a tremendous volume of trade.

Our experience in matters of commercial diplomacy, as a nation, has not been so extensive as the older nations and it is a great question in the minds of many men who have made a study of foreign trade whether some of our world trade competitors are not getting the jump on us, anticipating conditions to such an extent and so completely preparing for them as to make us possibly take a back seat for a time, at least, after the ending of the war.

Actual peace is declared only after the signing of papers by both parties. This might be even as much as three years after the cessation of the war and three years after that time would mean a period of six years in itself. It can, therefore, be seen at once what a serious predicament this would place many American manufacturers in, whose goods are on the restricted list. You gentlemen are all specialists in merchandising. May I ask you this question? After ten years say of business-building in a given market and developing a certain amount of good will, what would you give for that good will after your goods had been forcibly removed from a market for a period of six years? Your answer would be that the good will would be valueless.

Let me just give you one of the reasons offered by the Government to why restrictions are advantageous—that they would largely help us in striking more nearly a trade balance; thus, helping to bring the dollar to more nearly its value, rather than having it quoted at a discount on the exchange market abroad, as it is today. This is sound academically but unsound, I believe, from a practical standpoint. Well, how are we going to protect our interests?

Let us see how France has protected herself against discrimination by Britain, when Britain took measures several months ago to restrict the importation of some classes of French toilet preparations. France immediately took measures of retaliation in a tariff way which gave Britain an opportunity for reflection and she at once removed the restrictions.

Mr. Willard Straight of the International Corporation read a very able paper at a meeting of the National Foreign Trade Council in 1917, entitled "The Foreign Trade Aspect of the Tariff" which sums up the situation by showing the need of a bargaining tariff—a tariff so flexible as to meet any situation that may arise. He further offers a

solution by suggesting an amendment to the Underwood Bill, vesting in the President the power to impose a surtax on certain selected articles, which ordinarily are on the free list. This would give us a direct measure of retaliation and a power for quick and efficient action which you will all admit is imperative.

The Underwood-Simmons Bill, which empowers the President to negotiate reciprocal trade agreements, is a good one, but what have we to give in return, under the present tariff, as of all the articles imported into this country 60 per cent are free of duty?

When in Brazil in March and April of 1913, I recall that our Minister there was fairly burning up the wires between Brazil and the United States in an effort to forestall the placing of an import duty on coffee, for the President of Brazil was seriously considering the abrogation of the Preferential Tariff on American goods which we were then enjoying.

You will say that the formation of the Tariff Commission will answer this purpose. However, this body has no means to make or conclude quickly reciprocal agreements. New means must be devised for our protection but protection we want surely if the manufacturer can ever hope to retain his good will.

The Central Powers will never lose sight of their real objective—the domination of world trade. As long as it is quite impossible by force of arms, Germany will enter the world struggle for after-the-war trade with equally as unscrupulous methods as she used prior to the war and in the war, and what she cannot win by fair methods she will win by foul.

If we ever hope to meet this competition, as well as other competition, in the world's markets, we must of necessity prepare and it is to be hoped that we may have the broadest possible vision in the power of analyzing our markets and systematizing them, and let us do everything to properly merchandise and advertise in them, for with this and the protection of our foreign trade interests by our own Government goods made in America will be better and more widely known and appreciated than ever before in the history of this world.

Grease the wheels of the producers of raw products.

Grease the wheels of Industries.

Grease the wheels of Commerce.

Grease the wheels of Transportation.

Grease the wheels of Finance.

### Good Logic.

"Daddy," said little George, "I think I want to get married!"

"Do you, my son?" And then the proud parent asked: "And may I inquire to whom?"

"I want to marry granny."

"Do you indeed! And do you think I would allow you to marry my mother—eh?"

"Well, why shouldn't I?" retorted the tender logician. "You married mine, didn't you?"



# **KHAKI "O"**

**The Popular Sulphur Brown**

**SULPHUR YELLOW**

**SULHUR BROWNS**

**SULPHUR GREEN**

**SULPHUR BLUE**

**Also Heavy Chemicals**

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**We can match any shade of Sulphur Khaki for Government use**

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**The Parsons-Barr Company**

**210 Latta Arcade Building**

**CHARLOTTE, N. C.**

**Exclusive Southern Sales Agents for**

**Federal Dyestuff and Chemical Corporation**

**KINGSPORT, TENN.**



### British Are Testing Textile Substitutes.

Interest in textile substitutes has been stimulated by the manufacturing experiments of the Germans with paper clothing, made from cellulon, a wood fiber derivative. Little faith is placed on most of the reports as to Teutonic success in that direction, as they are largely made for foreign consumption. However, some of such substitutes are believed to be practical for interlining, backing of carpets, sacks, mats, string, etc. A viscous sizing, for instance, is known to add tremendously to the strength of paper yarn that would come in handy on clothing for school boys' suits.

The Nottingham Guardian says, however, that torn clothing is less of a misfortune, now that Britons are using tear-plaster to mend rents. The same paper observes that "the Germans are making women's dresses of cotton sheets among other things for want of anything else, but we need not be greatly impressed thereby. Twenty years ago or more Bolton sheeting was the smart thing here for coats and skirts, and a little later came the famous house flannel suits, delightful to the eye, but terribly heavy to wear."

In the same connection, the Brit-ishers are also considering nettle fiber, which the Germans have been trying to utilize for three years. The Yorkshire Observer says that one feature in the adaptation of nettle fiber as a substitute is the value claimed to be attaching to the by-products. It is estimated that 40 per cent can be made available for spinning purposes, 40 per cent for paper making, and the remainder utilized to produce chemicals in the shape of chlorophyll, for the manufacture of a fast green dye, and formic acid, as well as gum. It is maintained that worst yarn can be turned out at

2½d a pound.

Proposals have been made with a view to securing expert information as to the desirability of stimulating the paper textile industry in England, the adaptability of present unemployed machinery to spinning and weaving paper; the purpose for which such paper yarns might be used now and after cessation of hostilities in substitution of and supplementary to other textiles, and the advisability of forming a company to develop the paper textile industry.

#### Swift Manufacturing Company.

##### Columbus, Ga.

Chas. H. Sweet, Jr.....Supt.  
Geo. W. Maddox.....Weaver  
Robt. W. Wilson.....Carder  
Ottis W. Smith.....Spinner  
Frank K. Petrea....Dressing Room  
Joe Tolbert.....Cloth Room  
Robt. P. Shatham.....Dye House  
Walter M. McCollister.....M. M.

#### Marlboro Cotton Mill, No. 5.

##### Bennettsville, S. C.

W. H. Mooney.....General Supt.  
J. F. Pruitt.....Superintendent  
B. A. Robertson.....Carder  
T. E. Liles.....Spinner  
G. M. Dean, Spool'g, Twist'g, Widd'g  
L. M. Lowe.....Master Mechanic

#### Unity Spinning Mills.

##### LaGrange, Ga.

B. N. Ragsdale.....Superintendent  
J. T. Gladney.....Day Carder  
G. P. Parker.....Night Carder  
T. B. Kersey.....Day Spinner  
W. H. Hartley.....Night Spinner  
J. G. Sayers, Day Wind'g-Twist'g  
J. R. Hanson, Night Wind'g-Twist'g  
T. O. Bartlett....Day Picking Room  
R. E. Stenbridge, Night Packing  
W. S. Jenkins.....Engineer  
O. H. Florence.....Yard

### SUPERINTENDENTS AND OVERSEERS.

We wish to obtain a complete list of the superintendents and overseers of every cotton mill in the South. Please fill in the enclosed blank and send it to us.

.....1918.

Name of Mill.....

Town.....

.....Spinning Spindles..... Looms

..... Superintendent

..... Carder

..... Spinner

..... Weaver

..... Cloth Room

..... Dyer

..... Master Mechanic

### LAMINAR ROVING CANS HAVE MADE GOOD ON MERIT

That's the reason for their widespread preference. Laminar Cans are made of VOL-COT Fibre—the hard, wear-resisting material that has made these serviceable cans standard for more than a quarter century. Bottoms are even; sliver coils uniformly. The inside is smooth—nothing can catch—contents easily emptied, no splinters in yarn.

Made in many styles, both seamless and riveted, with variety as to size, finish and weight of fibre.

Full particulars, with samples of material, illustrations of our standard cans, etc., upon request. Write today.

#### American Vulcanized Fibre Co.

Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers

New England Dept.

12 Pearl St., Boston, Mass.

C. C. Bell, Vice President

Res. Manager

Head Office and Factories,

Wilmington, Del.



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Conditions brought about by the world war should remove all doubt as to the value of technical education. Increase of production in all lines is the demand of the times. Let your son equip himself for useful, productive citizenship. Let him have an opportunity to multiply his efficiency in whatever industry he may engage.

State College offers four-year courses in Agriculture, Agricultural Chemistry, Chemical Engineering, Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Textile Industry, Dyeing.

Military Training under U. S. Army officer. Unit of Reserve Officers' Training Corps. General government gives allowance to partly pay for uniforms. Juniors and Seniors receive pay amounting to over \$100.00 per year. Summer Camp at Plattsburgh, New York, this year attended by Juniors free of cost. Graduates who take R. O. T. C. course if called into the service are assured commissions.

Two hundred and forty scholarships yielding free tuition to needy boys.

Young Men's Christian Association building which cost \$40,000. Regular paid general secretary in charge.

Strong athletic teams.

Requirements for admission. 11 units—tenth grade work completed.

Numerous Short Courses.

For illustrated circulars, Catalogues and Entrance Blanks, write

E. B. OWEN, Registrar.

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### LOOM HARNESSSES

Are made of the best materials and are finished by men of skill and experience. Each harness is critically inspected both in process and before shipping, so that the harnesses which you receive are always uniform in quality).



**GARLAND MFG. CO. SACO, MAINE**



## United Chemical Products Corporation



Importers, Exporters and  
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## SULPHUR COLORS

Acid Colors  
Direct Colors  
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Turkey Red Oil  
U. C. Tallow, 98% fats  
U. S. Special Size

Hosiery Softener

Soluble Oils, Textile Soaps, Gums, etc., for Weighting,  
Softening, Finishing and Waterproofing all Fabrics.

Write for Samples and Quotations

Southern Representative:  
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LOOM-LUBRIK TWISTER RING GREASE NON-FLUID OIL  
MICO GREASE SIZE

MASURY-YOUNG COMPANY

60 Years in Business

BOSTON, MASS.

Disinfectants, Apron Oil, Greases, etc.

## Keystone Fibre Company

YORKLYN, DELAWARE

Seamless Roving Cans, Steel Clad Trucks

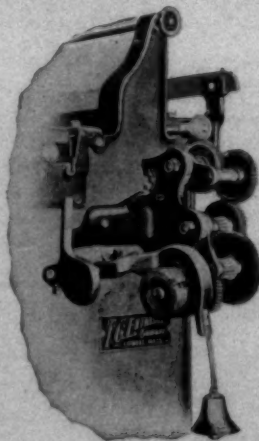
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**QUALITY FIRST**

SOUTHERN REPRESENTATIVES

WILSON COMPANY,

Greenville, S. C.



ENTWISTLE LEASE CLOCK

LEES FROM 100 TO 1,600 YARDS

WITHOUT SET-BACKS OR MISTAKES

Each of the 10 grooves of the scroll represents a lease. The arrangement of the gearing is simple, the cut and lease gears are interchangeable.

Measuring Roll has Ball-Bearings, thus eliminating strain on yarn and assuring accuracy.

An Indicating Clock can be used with Lease Clock if desired and acts as a check on same, besides showing operator when end of lease is near as well as the total yardage.

Our catalogue, which will be furnished on request, gives a full description of Lease and Indicating Clocks.

SEND FOR OUR CATALOGUE ON

BALL WARPERS  
BEAM WARPERS  
BEAMING MACHINES  
BALLING MACHINES

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EXPANSION COMBS  
CREELS  
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**T.C. ENTWISTLE COMPANY**

Established 1886—Incorporated 1901

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LOWELL, MASS.

SOUTHERN REPRESENTATIVE, J. H. MAYES, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

## VARNISH FIGHTS OIL

WHILE the spinning frames run, oil works from the stands and cap bars into the ends of the leather rolls. Oil hardens and cracks the leather and the roll have to be recovered. You know what roll covering costs today. DUREX TOP ROLL VARNISH fights the oil by making the leather oil proof and also increasing its spinning qualities.

TOP ROLL VARNISH COMPANY

Box 31

CROMPTON, R. I.

## Anti-Ballooning and Furtardo Thread Guides

These thread guides prevent excessive ballooning and decrease breakage of ends on spinning frame. They decrease the work of spinners and enable each spinner to run more sides.

J. P. O'CONNELL

Crompton,

Rhode Island



## HERCULES

SEAMLESS ROVING CANS

Write for Catalogue No. 21

Roving Cans, Barrels and Boxes.  
Cars and Trucks.

We can ship up to six car loads of 12 in. x 36 in. Cans upon receipt of order.

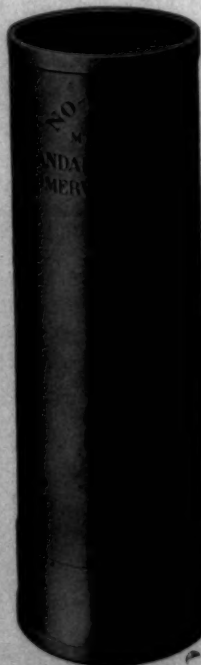
The largest line of Mill Receptacles.

SOUTHERN BRANCH

FIBRE SPECIALTY MFG. CO.,

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Home Office and Factory, Kennett Square, Pa.



## THE "NO-WASTE" ROVING CAN

Made of Seamless Hard Fibre

Prevents Your Waste and  
Broken Ends

The "NO-WASTE" Seamless Roving cans have a reputation for quality and smoothness wherever roving cans are used. Practical experience has taught mill men in all sections of the country that ultimate economy can be achieved only with an equipment of "NO-WASTE" Seamless cans.

STANDARD FIBRE CO.

25 Miller Street

Somerville, Mass.



## Cotton Goods

Washington, July 8.—Prices for cotton products showing reductions of from 20 to 30 per cent as compared with market prices were approved today by President Wilson. The prices were agreed upon at conferences between the price-fixing committee of the war industries board and a committee representing cotton goods manufacturers.

The new prices are:

36 inches, 48x48, 3.00 yard sheeting, 60 cents per pound.

36 inches, 56x60, 4.00 yard sheeting, 70 cents per pound.

38½ inches, 64x60, 5.35 yard print cloth, 83 cents per pound.

38½ inches, 80x80, 4.00 yard print cloth, 84 cents per pound.

Prices on standard wide and sail duck were fixed at 37½ and 5 per cent from the list and standard army duck 33 per cent from the list.

The war industries board announced that a committee is at work on a list comprising a full line of staple cotton fabrics for the purpose of establishing prices. This list is expected to be announced in a few days.

The prices announced today are to remain in effect until next October 1. Before that date the industry will meet with the price-fixing committee to agree upon prices for a further period of 90 days.

The new prices affect chiefly cotton piece goods of which the government is a heavy purchaser. They apply, however, to civilian as well as government purchases.

The price-fixing committee's action with regard to finished cotton is believed to be the forerunner of price-fixing on virtually all other commodities of which the government is a large purchaser.

New York.—At this writing the cotton piece goods trade is still waiting for the announcement of government prices. Meanwhile the trade is at a standstill and the wait for working information is said to be tantalizing.

Representative members of the cotton goods industry have almost daily gotten into communication with members of the War Industries Board in Washington and endeavored to make the officials see the importance of an early announcement and have in turn been given the promises that the traders would not be hampered in their dealings any longer than could be avoided.

Sellers did little except pace the floor of their stores and offices and discuss the topic of the day and the manufacturers were so little interrupted for prices and requests for deliveries of new orders that great strides from a production of old business standpoint was accomplished. The few sales made during the week were all billed open and buyers will not know what their supplies cost them until the report of the government is made public.

In view of the fact that more than

a week has gone by since the important conference some believe that differences may have arisen in the board and that more meetings will be called before all quotations are eventually determined. At any rate those in closest touch with conditions would not be surprised if all prices would not be set until the end of September at which time the government will proceed to re-name all values.

Some sellers have compiled approximate quotations based on the unofficial information. For instance, at 83 cents a pound for 64-60s, 38½ inch print cloths the new price will be 15½ as compared with 18½ cents on June 21, when values became effective. On the same basis 68-72s will be worth 17.4 cents; 72-76s, 19.5; 80 squares, 20.7; 56-52, 27 inch, 9.22; 64-60, 27 inch, 10.9; 48 square, 38½ inch, 11.6; 60-48, 13.2; 60-52, 13.8, and 64-56, 15 cents.

It will take some time to adjust trading to the government restrictions that are in sight and in the meantime there are many indications of a very full demand. Substantial dividends are being declared by the mills, giving evidence of the prosperity of producers. During the week there were several strikes in northern New England mills, arising from wage disputes. Prices current are purely nominal, as future business will be subject to government revision. Print cloths 28-inch, 64x64s, 14 cents; 64x60s, 13½ cents; 38½ inch, 64x64s, 19 cents; brown sheetings, Southern standards, 29 cents; denims, 2.20s, indigo, 37½ cents nominal; tickings, 8 ounces, 45 cents; prints, 22 cents; staple ginghams, 22½ cents; dress ginghams, 27½ to 32½ cents.

### Final Cotton Figures.

Washington, July 8.—Final official figures on the 1917 cotton crop, announced today by the census bureau, place the production at 11,302,375 equivalent 500-pound bales, the smallest crop since 1909 exceeding that of 1915. Sea island production was 92,619 bales.

Notable increase in production in Arizona and California was shown, California with 57,000 bales and Arizona with 21,000 bales, both growing 13,000 bales more than the previous year.

One of Tompkins' "late-night" friends asked him how he got on when he arrived home in the small hours the other morning.

"I didn't arrive home until two o'clock in the morning," replied Tompkins, "and when I did land in, the wife met me in the hall. She regarded me for a full minute in silence."

"At length she spoke?" quired his friend sympathetically.

"Yes," assented the other; "and she also spoke at length."

## T. HOLT HAYWOOD DEPARTMENT

FRED'K VIETOR & ACHELIS

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

65-67 Leonard Street,

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## COTTON FABRICS

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS

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"STAPLE COTTON A SPECIALTY"

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QUICITRON BARK EXTRACT

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BROOKLYN, N. Y.

LET US SEND YOU A TRIAL BARREL OF

## "Amalie" Soluble Tallow

THE PERFECT

Fatty Matter for Textile Size

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SOUTH'S LEADING COTTON MILLS  
Unsurpassed for Uniformity and Quality

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## MONOPOLE OIL

U. S. Patent No. 861,397

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A valuable and well known product.

In Dyeing cotton it gives penetration and evenness of color, together with brilliancy.

In Finishing it imparts the much appreciated "glove" feel.

JACQUES WOLF & CO.

Manufacturing Chemists and Importers

Passaic, N. J.



# The Yarn Market

Philadelphia.—Uncertainty about price-fixing, Fourth of July and stock taking by some manufacturers made up a combination that has restricted business to a minimum during the past week. There were inquiries from weavers for coarse ply yarns to fill war orders, and from knitters for carded yarns on cones. In the majority of cases dealers would not or were unable to quote prices. Some of them had no desire to make sales, until prices are fixed, and others were unable to get quotations from spinners. Many spinners wrote that they were sold up as far ahead as they cared to sell. There was a little export business done, but government officials are watching exports carefully to prevent any yarns that may be needed at home to fill yard orders, leaving the country.

Only a few sales of combed yarns were reported during the week. Dealers were not hunting for business, and some of the inquiries they received were not placed, as spinners' prices were considered too high. While there has been a great decline in the consumption of combed yarn, during the past year, there has also been a drop in production, which spinners think is fully as large, if not larger than the decrease in consumption.

Price fixing restricted inquiries for yarn to those who actually needed it. There are some makers of goods for the government, who seem to be in pressing need. They did not mind paying the price, so long as they could get the yarn. There are others engaged on government work, who are fully supplied with yarn. The strong numbers—that is, the ones in good demand—are 14s to 18s, and 18s seem to be scarce for quick delivery. The demand for 24s, 26s, 28s and 30s is light, and there seems to be a surplus of 30s cones, both single and double carded for sale.

Prices for yarn had not been fixed when this was written and the expectation in the market were that several days would pass before anything definite would be known.

The following tables give a fair idea of prevailing prices:

Southern 2-Ply Single Chain Warps, Etc.			
6s to 10s.	70	—	72
12s to 14s.	71	—	73
16s	74	—	76
20s	75	—	77
24s	77	—	79
Southern Two-Ply Skeins			
4s to 8s.	66	—	68
10s to 12s.	70	—	72
14s	73	—	75
16s	74	—	76
18s	75	—	77
20s	75	—	77
22s	75	—	77
Southern Single Chain Warps			
10s to 12s.	72	—	74
14s	73	—	75
16s	73	—	75
18s	74	—	76
20s	74	—	76
22s	75	—	77
Southern Single Skeins			
5s to 8s.	66	—	68
10s	68	—	70
12s	68½	—	70½
14s	69	—	71
16s	69	—	71
Southern Frame Cones			
8s.	64	—	66
10s.	64	—	66
12s.	64	—	66
14s.	64	—	66
16s.	66	—	68
18s.	67	—	69

**A. M. Law & Co.**  
SPARTANBURG, S. C.  
**BROKERS**  
Dealers in Mill Stocks and other  
Southern Securities.

## Southern Cotton Mill Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Abbeville Cotton Mills, S. C.	125	—
American Spinning Co., S. C.	179	—
Anderson C. Mills, com. S. C.	—	76
Anderson C. Mills, S. C., pfd.	97	100
Aragon Mills, S. C.	110	125
Aradia Mills, S. C.	135	—
Arkwright Mills, S. C.	170	175
Augusta Factory, Ga.	34	38
Avondale Mills, Alabama	195	250
Beaumont Mfg. Co., S. C.	200	—
Belton Cotton Mills, S. C.	140	146
Brandon Mills, S. C.	135	140
Brogan Mills, S. C.	100	110
Calhoun Mills, S. C., com.	105	—
Calhoun Mills, S. C., pfd.	100	—
Chesnee Mills, S. C.	155	160
Chiquola Mills, S. C., com.	136	—
Chiquola Mills, S. C., pfd.	85	—
Clifton Mfg. Co., S. C.	135	—
Clinton Cotton Mills, S. C.	125	—
Courtenay Mfg. Co., S. C.	150	—
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.	115	—
D. E. Converse Co., S. C.	112	—
Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala.	116	—
Darlington Mfg. Co., S. C.	—	76
Dacotah Mills, N. C.	200	—
Dayton Mills, S. C.	—	57
Dunbar Mills, S. C., com.	—	70
Dunbar Mills, S. C., pfd.	—	87
Eagle & Phenix Mills, Ga.	109	—
Easley Cotton Mills, S. C.	250	—
Enoree Mills, S. C.	75	—
Enterprise Mfg. Co., Ga.	79	75
Exposition Cotton Mills, Ga.	175	—
Gaffney Mfg. Co., S. C.	107	110
Gainesville C. Mills, Ga., com	90	95
Glenwood Mills, S. C.	145	151
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., S. C.	50	—
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., pfd.	75	92
Gluck Mills, S. C.	—	101
Graniteville Mfg. Co., S. C.	100	—
Greenwood Cotton Mills, S. C.	200	—
Grendel Mills, S. C.	230	—
Hamrick Mills, S. C.	150	—
Hartsville Cot. Mills, S. C.	250	275
Henrietta Mills, N. C.	185	—
Inman Mills, S. C.	120	—
Inman Mills, S. C., pfd.	100	—
Jackson Mills, S. C.	150	—
Judson Mills, S. C.	130	—
King John P. Mfg. Co., Ga.	95	—
Lancaster Cotton Mills, S. C.	150	—
Lancaster C. Mills, S. C., pfd	125	—
Laurens Cotton Mills, S. C.	150	—
Limestone Cotton Mills, S. C.	150	—
Loray Mills, N. C., common.	45	—
Loray Mills, N. C., 1st pfd.	100	—
Marion Mfg. Co., N. C.	125	131
Marlboro Mills, S. C.	150	161
Mills Mfg. Co., S. C.	150	—
Molokoh Mfg. Co., S. C.	102	—
Monarch Mills, S. C.	102	—
Newberry Cotton Mills, S. C.	210	—
Ninety-Six Mills, S. C.	—	—
Norris Cotton Mills, S. C.	125	—
Oconee Mills, S. C., com.	94	—
Oconee Mills, S. C., pfd.	98	—
Orr Cotton Mill, S. C.	120	123
Pacolet Mfg. Co., S. C.	145	—
Pacolet Mfg. Co., S. C., pfd.	100	—
Panola Mills, S. C.	75	—
Pelzer Mfg. Co., S. C.	150	—
Pickens Cotton Mills, S. C.	185	—
Piedmont Mfg. Co., S. C.	210	215
Poe, F. W. Mfg. Co., S. C.	145	150
Poinsett Mills, S. C.	105	108
Riverside Mills, S. C., pfd.	115	—
Riverside Mills, com, par 12.50	15	17
Saxon Mills, S. C.	150	—
Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga.	—	60
Spartan Mills, S. C.	175	185
Toxaway Mills, par \$25.	17	—
Toxaway Mills, S. C., pfd.	120	—
Tucapau Mills, S. C.	310	—
Union-Buttalo Mills, S. C., 1st pfd.	—	110
Union-Buttalo Mills, S. C., 2nd pfd.	—	28
Victor-Monaghan Mills, S. C., pfd.	—	95
Victor Monaghan Company, S. C., com.	82	85
Victor Monaghan Company, S. C., pfd.	95	—
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co., S. C.	125	—
Warren Mfg. Co., S. C.	95	100
Warren Mfg. Co., S. C., pfd.	90	—
Watts Mills, S. C., com.	25	—
Watts Mills, S. C., 2nd pfd.	40	55
Whitney Mfg. Co., S. C.	125	—
Williamston Mills, S. C.	125	130
Woodruff Cot. Mills, S. C.	132	135
Woodside C. Mills, S. C., pfd.	89	91
Woodside C. Mills, S. C., com	—	121
Woodside C. Mills S. C., g't'd	—	102
W. S. Gray Cotton Mills, S. C.	—	180

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For Sale, Indanthrene blue yarns fast to light and bleaching, numbers 8's to 30's, single and ply, tubes or cones. The Government requires this fast blue selvage thread on all Government cloths.

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CONCORD, N. C.

## OUR SPINNING RINGS---SINGLE OR DOUBLE FLANGE

Start Easiest, Run Smoothest, Wear Longest!

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CENTRAL FALLS, R. I.

## St. Onge Adjustable Grid Bar

Removes 25% more dirt without loss of stock  
Plain bars or pin bars furnished

**BROWN-ST. ONGE COMPANY**

Providence, R. I. A. ST. ONGE, President Charlotte, N. C.

## John P. Marston

Gum Tragasol

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Bleaching Assistant

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Sizing, Tallow, Soluble Grease, Soluble Oils, Gums, Glues, Gum Arabol, Lancashire Size, Waxes, Finishing Pastes, Soaps, Glycerine, Ready-made Heavy Size, Sago and Tapioca Flours, Dextrines, China Clay, Soluble Blue, Bone, Grease, Magnesium.

SPECIAL COMPOUNDS FOR WARPS, WHERE STOP MOTIONS ARE USED.

WEIGHTING COMPOUNDS FOR COLORED AND WHITE WARPS.

FINISHING COMPOUNDS FOR ALL CLASSES OF FABRICS.

The Arabol best grades of cotton warp sizing compounds make the "finest weaving and will hold the fly."

These compounds are based on the best practical experience and the best materials used in their manufacture.

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Offices: 100 William Street, New York.

R. P. GIBSON, South Carolina Agent, Greenville, S. C.



Factories: Brooklyn, N. Y.

GUY L. MELCHOR, Ga., Ala. and Tenn. Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

## PERSONAL

E. E. Child has been elected president of the Glenn-Lowry Manufacturing Company, Whitmire, S. C.

W. M. Sherard has resigned as general superintendent of the Henrietta (N. C.) Cotton Mills to become vice president and general manager of the Glenn-Lowry Manufacturing Company, of Whitmire, S. C.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Arthur French, of Port Gibson, Miss., announce the engagement of their daughter, Lenamae, to T. Earle Stribling, of Habersham, Ga., the marriage to take place at an early date.

Alex Long has resigned as president of the Glenn-Lowry Manufacturing Company, Whitmire, S. C., and will devote all of his time to his other mills. Mr. Long made a remarkable improvement in the affairs of the Glenn-Lowry Manufacturing Company during his term of office but the stockholders of his other three mills objected to the division of his time with the result that he relinquished the Glenn-Lowry.

Franklin Lippold With Fred Wetzel & Company.

Mr. Franklin Lippold, who has had charge of the New York sales of the Dicks, David Company, Inc., has severed his connection with that concern, and on July 1st, joined the forces of Fred Wetzel & Co., Inc., with whom he will occupy a similar position.

The addition of Mr. Lippold to the staff of Fred Wetzel & Co. is in

keeping with the constructive policy of this house, which is rapidly building up its business.

### Will Spend \$200,000 For Additional Mill.

Lynchburg, Va.—An expenditure of \$200,000 has been ordered by the Lynchburg Cotton Mill Co., for building an additional mill. It provides for \$200,000 machinery, to include 10,400 spindles and 160 looms, \$60,000 building and \$30,000 steam power plant with electric drive. The plant has been operating on sheetings. The Cone Export and Commission Co. is the selling agent.

### Marlboro Cotton Mills, No. 4. McColl, S. C.

W. H. Mooney.....General Supt.  
J. W. Bingham.....Superintendent  
Hinton Miller.....Carder  
T. G. Pruitt.....Spinner  
Geo. Shuford.....Master Mechanic

### Darlington Cotton Mills. Darlington, S. C.

G. A. Buchanan.....Superintendent  
J. H. Tinkler.....Carder  
G. E. Truett.....Spinner  
E. A. Franks.....Weaver  
W. A. Jordan.....Cloth Room  
W. H. Fleming.....Master Mechanic  
W. H. Truett.....Outside

### Thrift Manufacturing Company, Paw Creek, N. C.

J. W. Kidd.....Superintendent  
C. S. Trammel.....Carder  
L. Icenhour.....Spinner  
J. P. Eller.....Weaver  
C. R. Evans.....Cloth Room  
C. M. Thornbury.....Outside  
A. M. Cobb.....Master Mechanic

## Broken or Worn Card Room Spindles Repaired and Made Like New

Spindles re-topped or re-verses—New part welded on Electrically. All bearings made full size. Spindles Guaranteed not to break at weld.



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COTTON MILL MACHINERY

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W. H. Hutchins, V.-Pres and Sect'y

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BALLING WARPERS

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BEAMERS

Cocker Machine and Foundry Company

MACHINERY DEPARTMENT

GASTONIA, N. C.

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A pure tallow scientifically rendered soluble. A superior product to natural tallow. It will flow at ordinary temperatures, is antiseptically treated, and will not decompose or turn rancid. Will not impart a "sour" or disagreeable odor to the fabric, as will naturally beef tallow.

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OF BALTIMORE  
Since 1832

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NEWTON, N. C.  
GREENVILLE, S. C.  
ATLANTA  
BIRMINGHAM



## Want Department

### Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell the want columns of the Southern Textile Bulletin affords the best medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills and show results.

#### Picker Room Man.

Wanted first-class Picker Room Man. Pay \$3.50 to \$4.00 per day. Must not be subject to draft. Address "Picker," care Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.

#### WANTED.

EXPERIENCED MAN ON FOSTER WINDERS BY MILL IN WESTERN N. C. WILL PAY \$3.00 PER DAY. GOOD LOCATION. FRENCH BROAD MFG. CO., ASHEVILLE, N. C.

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Difficult and rejected cases specially solicited. No misleading inducements made to secure business. Over thirty years active practice. Experienced, personal, conscientious service.

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#### INDUSTRIAL VILLAGES A SPECIALTY

References from the largest mill owners  
furnished on request.

103 Peachtree St. Atlanta, Ga.

#### Wilson Cotton Mills.

Wilson, N. C.

Geo. F. Shipp.....Superintendent  
Ranse Bunn.....Carder  
S. F. Wooten.....Spinner  
W. C. Humphreys.....M. M.

#### Hartsville Cotton Mills.

Hartsville, S. C.

W. A. Carpenter....Superintendent  
W. M. Thomas.....Carder  
G. J. Trippe.....Spinner  
F. F. Mayers.....Weaver  
T. J. Byrus.....Cloth Room  
A. S. Hammonds...Master Mechanic

#### For American Soldiers and Sailors in Manchester, England.

Under the authority and approval of the British Government, a clubhouse has been established by Mrs. Richard Haworth which is open day and night and offers food and a bed to enlisted men of the United States Army or Navy, whether wounded, or on leave, or passing through.

Funds for maintenance are needed, and checks may be sent to Mrs. Haworth's father, William Firth, 200 Devonshire St., Boston.

## TAPE DRIVES

OUR TAPES ARE ENDORSED BY MACHINERY EXPERTS. They know their quality and they know their scientific structure. Exhaustive trials by practically all machinery makers have demonstrated that they have no superior.

Write us.

Barber Manufacturing Co., Lowell, Mass.  
SPINNING TAPE SPECIALISTS

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Last Longer

### Mason Brush Works

Worcester, Mass.



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Tear Out—Fill In—Hand Letter—Carrier—or Mail to Post Office

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(State number wanted) 25c. U. S. THRIFT STAMPS at 25c. each.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_



W. S. S. COST DURING 1918					
April	\$4.15	July	\$4.18	Oct.	\$4.21
May	4.16	Aug.	4.19	Nov.	4.22
June	4.17	Sept.	4.20	Dec.	4.23

W. S. S. WORTH \$5.00 JANUARY 1, 1923

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We can make delivery on any type spool, any size, from twenty to thirty days. Also can make prompt delivery on underclearers, and skewers, all sizes.

### Greenville Spool and Manufacturing Co.,

Greenville, S. C.

### AMERICAN TEXTILE BANDING CO., Inc.

Manufacturer

Spindle Tape  
AND  
Bandings



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For Sizing  
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### The New Brunswick Chemical Co.

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Poor Tempering Does It { Makes broken travelers and cut threads.

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UNIFORMLY TEMPERED Treasurer  
Providence, R. I.

MATTHIAS OUSLEY, Southern Representative, Box 126, Greenville, S. C.



## Employment Bureau

The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for one month.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three months membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

WANT position with executive department of cotton mills, by high grade man of long experience as manager and secretary-treasurer. Understand thoroughly manufacturing end also. Employed at present as manager successful plant, but desire change. Address No. 2167.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long practical experience as superintendent and as overseer of large card room and can furnish high class references. Address No. 2168.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Experienced on duck, sheeting, and other fabrics. Can furnish high class references. Address No. 2172.

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or weaving mill. Am a practical carder, spinner and weaver. Experienced on all kinds of yarns, combed and peeler, local and staple cotton and also in waste. Ten years experience as overseer of carding and three years as superintendent. Best of references. Address No. 2174.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience with special experience on damask and Jacquard goods. Also experienced on duck. First class references. Address No. 2175.

WANT position as spinner or overseer of spinning and twisting. Have had long practical experience and can furnish high class references. Address No. 2176.

WANT position as superintendent or either yarn or weaving mill or overseer of carding and spinning in large mill. Can furnish high class references from all former employers. Address No. 2178.

WANT position as carder and spinner in large or medium size room. Nothing less than \$4.00 per day. \$4.50 per day will be considered. Long experience, good references. Address No. 2179.

WANT position in mill office. Am now employed in small mill and have had experience both in buy-

ing cotton and selling yarn. Can give high class references. Address No. 2180.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Have had long experience as designer-overseer of weaving, and assistant superintendent. Am now employed and giving satisfaction, but prefer to change. Can give first class references. Address No. 2181.

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or plain weaving mill or as carder and spinner. Am now employed and giving satisfaction and have had long experience on both carding and spinning. Good references. Address No. 2182.

WANT position as superintendent. Am now employed and giving satisfaction but for good reasons wish to change. Experience on both yarn and cloth mills. Address No. 2185.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning or both or superintendent of small yarn mill. Have had long experience in all positions and can furnish high class references. Address No. 2186.

WANT position as superintendent. Have held position as superintendent of one of the largest mills in South Carolina and have had long practical experience in all departments. Can furnish high class references. Address No. 2187.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had long practical experience and can furnish best of references from present and past employers. Address No. 2188.

WANT position as superintendent or as carder and spinner. Am an all around man and can successfully fill any position in cotton mill. Have had special experience on carding and can give satisfactory recommendations as to character and ability. Address No. 2189.

WANT position as overseer of plain weaving. Now employed as night overseer of weaving, but wish to change to day work. Married, 32 years of age and am giving satisfaction on present job. First class references from past and present employers. Address No. 2190.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Now employed as superintendent of small mill but for good reasons desire to change. Best of references from former employers. Address No. 2192.

WANT position as overseer of large card room. Am at present employed but would like to make a change; 16 years in mill work, 6 years as carder and 4 years on present position. Experienced on fine and coarse yarns and both colored and white. Address No. 2193.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Have had long practical experience both on white and colored goods and have also had experience in silk mills. Am now employed as assistant superintendent. High class references. Address No. 2194.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or plain weaving mill. Can furnish A-1 references from present and past employers. Held position of superintendent and spinner for 6 years. No cause for changing except desire larger salary. Address No. 2195.

WANT position as superintendent. Am familiar with manufacture of gingham and other kinds of cloth and yarns including hosiery yarns. Have always made good and can furnish high class references. Address No. 2196.

WANT position as overseer in large card room that will pay not less than \$5.00 per day. Now employed as carder and spinner and giving satisfaction, but desire to change. First class references. Address No. 2197.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large card room. Now employed and giving satisfaction but prefer to change. Good references. Address No. 2198.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had 16 years mill experience with 8 years as superintendent. Age 36, married, strictly sober, best of health and can give good hard service. Fine references. Address No. 2199.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long practical experience as superintendent of both yarn and weaving mills and giving satisfaction on present job but desire to change for larger position. High class references. Address No. 2200.

WANT position as overseer of carding or carding and spinning. Have 26 years' experience as carding and spinning and 5 years as overseer. Experienced on combed yarns. Best references. Address No. 2201.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long practical experience and can furnish best of references from presidents to superintendents for whom I worked in years past. Address No. 2202.

WANT position as superintendent, assistant superintendent or overseer of weaving. Have had long practical experience on both plain and fancy goods and can furnish high class references from present and former employers. Address No. 2203.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Am experienced on Draper, plain and fancy looms and can furnish high class references from former employers. Address No. 2204.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had several years' experience as superintendent and was formerly overseer of carding and combing. Have special experience on combed yarns and can furnish very high references. Address No. 2205.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Experienced on both fine and coarse yarns. Now employed but wish to change for good reasons. Satisfactory references. Address No. 2206.

WANT position as overseer of carding or as carder and spinner. Now employed in fine yarn mill but have also had experience on coarse yarns and can furnish high class references. Address No. 2207.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Experienced on coarse and fine yarns, with special experience on fine combed yarns. High class references from present and former employers. Address No. 2208.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning. Am at present employed and have several years experience as overseer of carding and one year as superintendent. Can furnish satisfactory references and have good reason for wanting to change. Age 34, married and have family. Address No. 2209.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving and designing in large mill. Have had long practical experience and am at present employed. Address No. 2210.

WANT position as superintendent or as carder and spinner. Have had experience in both positions and can furnish high class references. Address No. 2211.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or carder and spinner in fine yarn mill. Have 20 years' experience on both combed and carded work and can furnish best of references. Age 34. At present employed. Address No. 2212.

WANT position as superintendent. Would consider position anywhere in South, but prefer mills that operate only on day run. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 2213.

WANT position as master mechanic, chief engineer or head electrician in large textile plant. Age 41 years; practical experience, also textile training. Now employed as master mechanic in large mill. Married, good habits. Address No. 2214.

WANT position as superintendent or manager. Have had experience in both positions and have always made good. Can give present and former employers as references. Address No. 2215.



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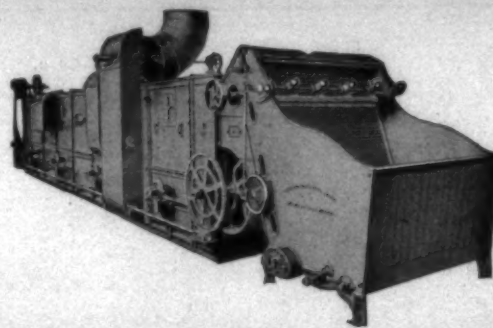
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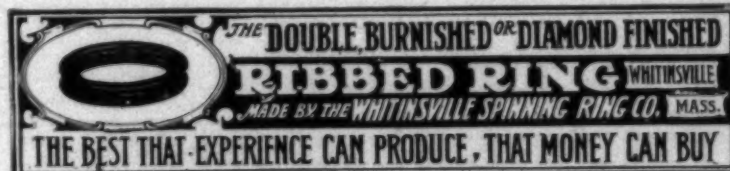
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